

Hunter Business Park Specific Plan

ORIGINALLY ADOPTED ON 19 APRIL 1988
RESOLUTION NO. 16792

Edited to include all Specific Plan Amendments as of 01/02, as well as current land use conditions, by the City of Riverside Planning Department

SPECIFIC PLAN AMENDMENTS

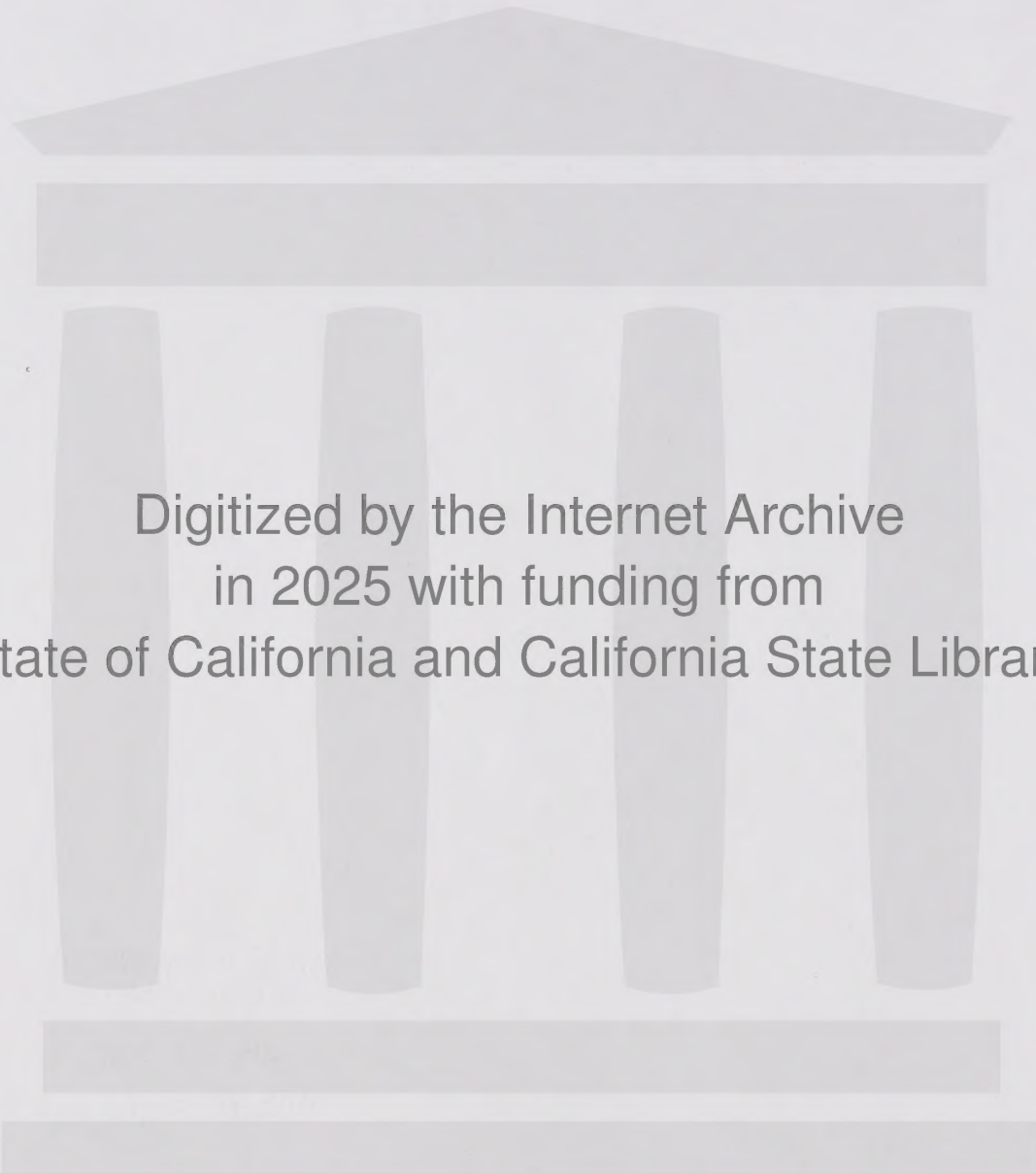
<u>Case</u>	<u>Adoption Date</u>	<u>Resolution No.</u>
SP-003-889	13 November 1990	No.17628
SP-003-890	13 November 1990	No.17629
SP-007-890	23 October 1990	No.17615
SP-002-978	26 May 1998	No.19282
SP-005-989	27 July 1999	No.19545
SP-004-001	14 November 2000	No.19794
SP-001-001	23 January 2001	No.19832
SP-003-012	Current Amendment	
SP-004-012	Current Amendment	

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RESOLUTION NO. 20098

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA, AMENDING THE HUNTER BUSINESS PARK SPECIFIC PLAN AND THE LAND USE ELEMENT OF THE RIVERSIDE GENERAL PLAN BY INCORPORATING CHANGES TO THE SPECIFIC PLAN TO DELETE THE REQUIREMENT FOR A MINIMUM FORTY-FOOT LANDSCAPED SETBACK ON COLUMBIA AVENUE BETWEEN IOWA AVENUE AND NORTHGATE STREET AND TO ALLOW METAL BUILDINGS IN THE AREA NORTHERLY OF COLUMBIA AVENUE AND WESTERLY OF IOWA AVENUE.

WHEREAS, the Hunter Business Park Specific Plan ("HBP Specific Plan") was adopted in 1988, for the development of an 1,300 acre industrial park in the area northwest of Downtown Riverside; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission of the City of Riverside, California advertised for and held a public hearing on November 8, 2001, and on December 7, 2001, to consider proposed amendments to the HBP Specific Plan and the Land Use Element of the Riverside General Plan (Case SP-003-012 and Case SP-004-012, respectively) to amend certain development standards of the HBP Specific Plan and thereby recommended to the City Council that the amendments proposed by Cases sp-003-012 and 004-012 would not have a significant effect on the environment and that the amendments be approved; and

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Riverside advertised for and held public hearings on December 4, 2001 and January 8, 2002, to consider Case SP-003-012 and Case SP-004-012, respectively; and

WHEREAS, the City Council received and considered the reports and recommendations from the Planning Commission and all other testimony whether written or oral, presented at the public hearings for each case;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Riverside, California, that the City Council finds as follows:

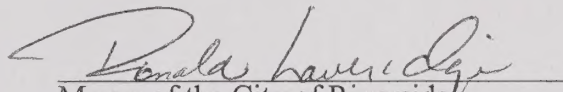
1. Incorporating the findings set forth above and in the documents and reports for Case SP-003-012 and Case SP-004-012, it is in the public interest to amend the Hunter Business Park Specific Plan and the Land Use Element of the General Plan as more particularly described below.

1 2. That a Mitigated Declaration is hereby adopted for Case SP-003-012 and Case
2 SP-004-012 and the amendments will not have a significant effect on the environment.

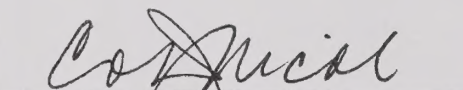
3 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Hunter Business Park Specific Plan and the Land
4 Use Element of the General Plan is hereby amended by amending section "1.1 Lot Standards,
5 Parking Setbacks" section of the HBP Specific Plan, to delete the requirement for a minimum forty-
6 foot landscaped setback on Columbia Avenue between Iowa Avenue and Northgate Street
7 (relocated) and by amending section "1.2 Building Materials" of the HBP Specific Plan to allow
8 metal buildings in the area northerly of Columbia Avenue and westerly of Iowa Avenue as set forth
9 in the pertinent sections on Page III-11 of the HBP Specific Plan which is attached hereto as
10 Exhibit A and incorporated herein by this reference.

11 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the amendments adopted by this resolution shall be
12 incorporated into the HBP Specific Plan document and the City General Plan documents previously
13 adopted by the City Council as required to implement the amendments set forth in this resolution.

14 ADOPTED by the City Council and signed by the Mayor of the City of Riverside and
15 attested by the City Clerk this 12th day of February, 2002.

16
17 
18 Mayor of the City of Riverside

19 Attest:

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21 City Clerk of the City of Riverside

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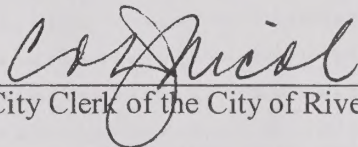
1 I, Colleen J. Nicol, City Clerk of the City of Riverside, California, hereby certify that the
2 foregoing resolution was duly and regularly introduced and adopted at a meeting of the City Council
3 of said City at its meeting held on the 12th day of February, 2002, by the following
4 vote, to wit:

5 Ayes: Councilmembers Beaty, Moore, Defenbaugh, Kane, Adkison,
6 Thompson, and Pearson.

7 Noes: None.

8 Absent: None.

9 IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the official seal of the
10 City of Riverside, California, this 12th day of February, 2002.

11 
12 City Clerk of the City of Riverside

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. PURPOSE AND INTENT

The Hunter Business Park Specific Plan describes a Planned Industrial Park consisting of approximately 1,300 acres of Industrial and related uses, northeast of downtown Riverside. It addresses planning goals which are relevant to property owners, future tenants, developers and the City of Riverside, defines the development framework for the Specific Plan area, and establishes the design guidelines, development criteria and implementation measures necessary to implement the Hunter Business Park Specific Plan.

B. LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES

Hunter Business Park is located northeast of downtown Riverside as shown in Exhibit I-1: Regional Location. The Specific Plan area is generally bounded by the Riverside Freeway (91/215) to the west, the Escondido Freeway (State Route 60/Interstate 215) and Spruce Street to the south, Box Springs Mountain Regional Park to the east and the Riverside County Boundary (Highgrove Area) to the north as shown in Exhibit I-2: City Location. The project area is connected by the adjacent freeway network which links the local population centers of San Bernardino, Riverside and Ontario, and provides regional access to Los Angeles and Orange Counties as well as markets outside Southern California.

C. ISSUES, PROBLEMS AND OPPORTUNITIES

The City initiated the formation of an advisory committee for Hunter Park to identify local issues, constraints, opportunities, and development potential and to review alternative land use scenarios. This committee consists of property owners, area businessmen, City Staff and others with a long standing interest in the Hunter Business Park Area. Several workshops between the Advisory Committee, the consultants and the City Staff were held to ensure the development of a high-quality industrial district plan. The following provides a general overview of the issues, problems and opportunities which were discussed and reviewed at the various workshops and resulted in the development of the goals and objectives and eventually the preferred development plan.

Land Use/Zoning — The Hunter Business Park area consists of a range of land uses of varying quality and size. Potentially, the large amount of vacant/underutilized land in the area could be used for a wide variety of new uses. It is critical to establish a range of desirable new uses to insure high quality development in the area.

THEORY

The theory of the present study is based on the assumption that the process of socialization is a continuous one, and that the individual is constantly being shaped by the environment. This process is influenced by a number of factors, including the family, the school, and the community. The theory also assumes that the individual has the capacity to learn from experience and to adapt to the environment. The study is based on the following hypotheses:

1. The individual is constantly being shaped by the environment.

2. The process of socialization is a continuous one. 3. The individual has the capacity to learn from experience and to adapt to the environment. 4. The family, the school, and the community are the primary agents of socialization. 5. The individual's behavior is determined by the interaction of these agents. 6. The individual's behavior is also determined by his own characteristics. 7. The individual's behavior is also determined by the situation in which he is acting. 8. The individual's behavior is also determined by the culture in which he is living. 9. The individual's behavior is also determined by the time in which he is living. 10. The individual's behavior is also determined by the place in which he is living.

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16. The individual's behavior is also determined by the rewards which he receives. 17. The individual's behavior is also determined by the punishments which he suffers. 18. The individual's behavior is also determined by the expectations which are placed upon him. 19. The individual's behavior is also determined by the opportunities which are available to him. 20. The individual's behavior is also determined by the obstacles which he encounters. 21. The individual's behavior is also determined by the resources which he has at his disposal. 22. The individual's behavior is also determined by the information which he has at his disposal. 23. The individual's behavior is also determined by the skills which he possesses. 24. The individual's behavior is also determined by the attitudes which he holds. 25. The individual's behavior is also determined by the beliefs which he holds.

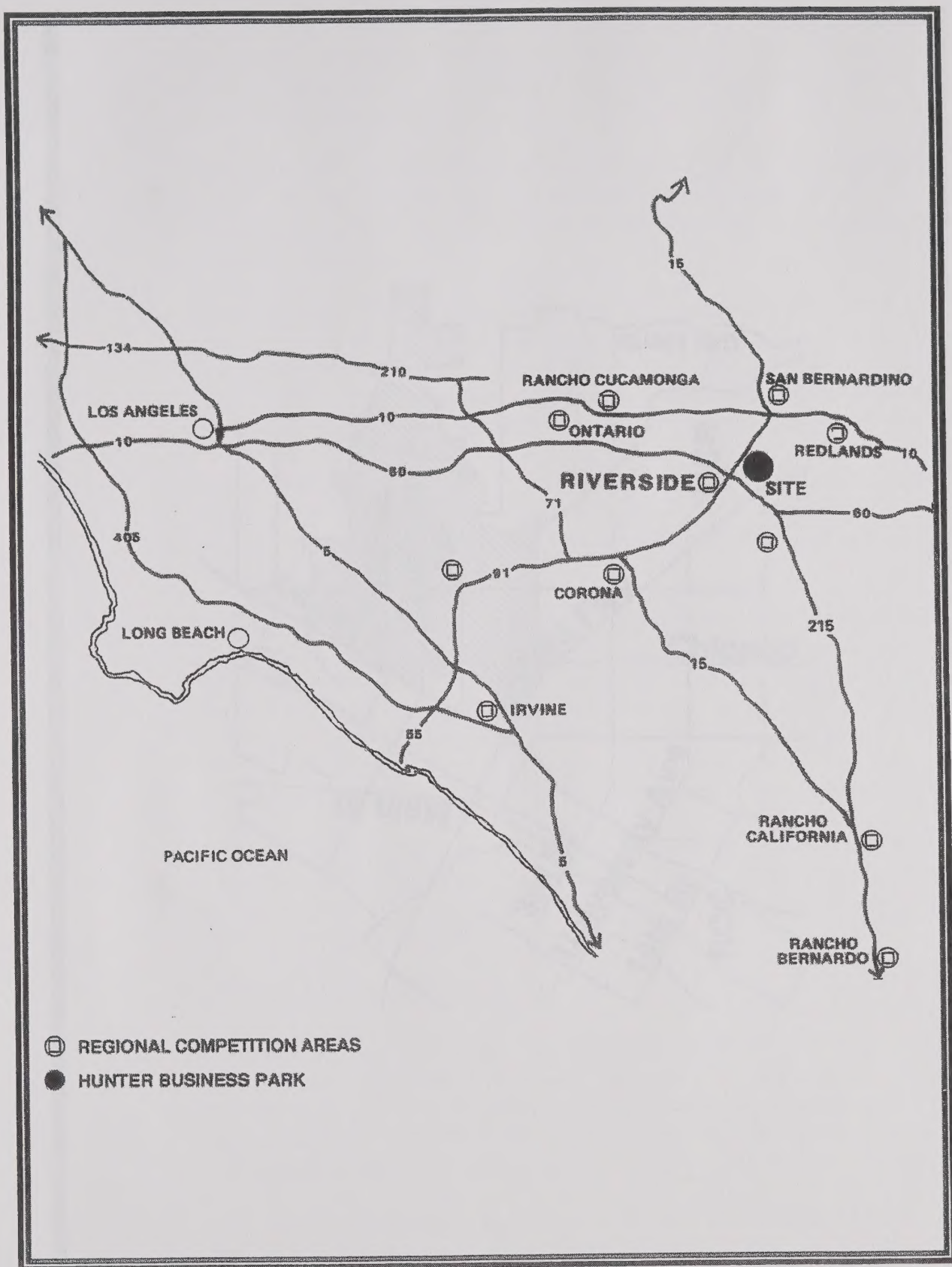


Figure I — 1: *Regional Location*



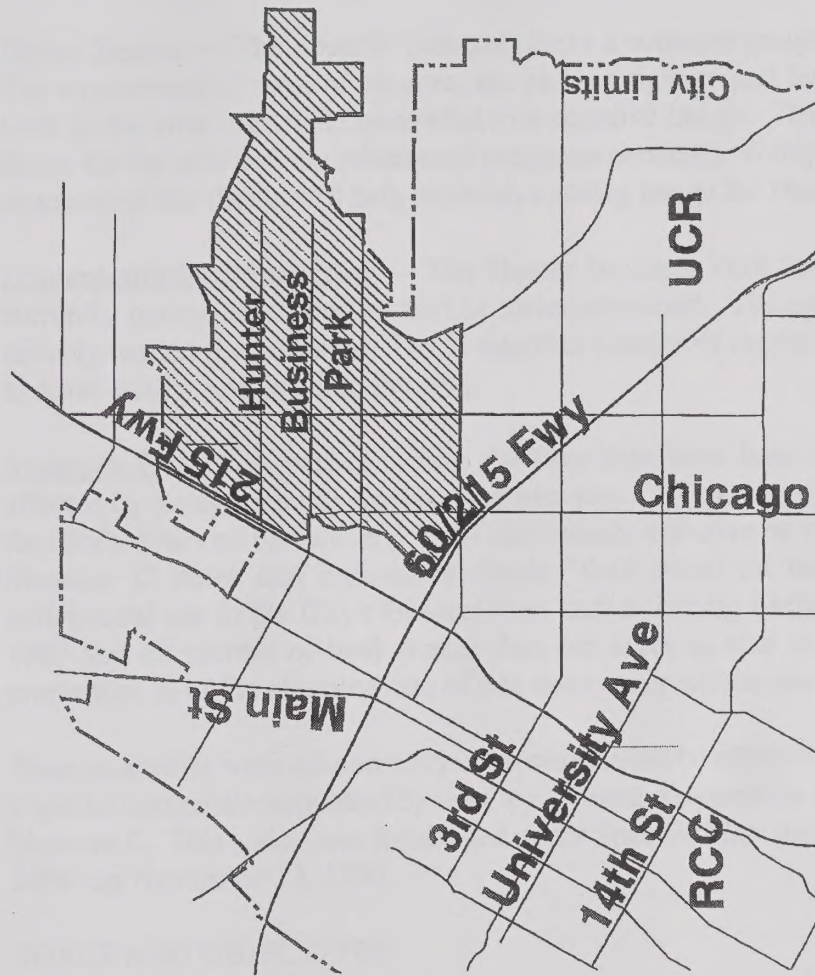


Figure I — 2: City Location



Circulation — The Specific Plan area suffers from poor freeway access and poor road quality especially at the railroad crossings. Traffic to the County operated sanitary land fill, east of the project area, is also a problem in the area. Visibility into much of the area from the freeway is very good.

Infrastructures — Infrastructure in the area (utilities, streets, lighting) is lacking in certain areas and in other areas is unattractive (e.g., overhead power lines). With appropriate guidelines and implementation measures, many of these infrastructure problems can be remedied.

Urban Design — The Specific Plan area lacks a cohesive image and area identity. The appearance of most of the area, the lack of signage and landscaping, and the trash in the area contribute somewhat to a negative image. The development of a theme for the area and the subsequent programs necessary to implement the various elements of this theme will help establish a strong image for Hunter Business Park.

Implementation/Marketing — The Hunter Business Park Specific Plan Area is currently poorly developed as well as underdeveloped. The opportunity exists to actively market the area as well as to establish a series of implementation measures to draw quality projects into the area.

Measure C — Five parcels within the Plan area have been identified as being affected by the agricultural provisions of Measure C. This measure was approved by the City's voters on November 3, 1987 and became effective on November 20, 1987. Measure C states that agricultural lands "shall mean all lands designated for agricultural use in the City's General Plan and/or Zoning Ordinance as of June 1, 1987 and all parcels of land greater than ten acres in size in active agricultural production as of the effective date of this measure or within one year prior thereto."

These properties were subsequently interpreted to not be affected by this measure, by a special committee appointed by the City Council, responsible for interpretation of Measure C. This action was formalized under Specific Plan Amendment case SPA-3-890 on November 13, 1990.

D. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The following goals and objectives are the recommendations of the Hunter Business Park Citizen's Advisory Committee. Because of this group's collective understanding of the area, these goals and objectives are those which best reflect the future of the Hunter Business Park area and its relationship to the City. Collectively, these goals and objectives constitute policy guidelines for the Specific Plan.

1. To develop a major employment center for the City of Riverside.
2. To create a high quality industrial park environment which will stimulate

investments by the private sector.

3. To improve **automobile and pedestrian** access while **maintaining rail** access and to improve visual recognition of the Business Park area from the adjacent freeway network.
4. To **enhance** on Hunter Business Park's **unique features**, including Hunter Park, Box Springs Mountain Regional Park and city vistas.
5. To establish appropriate **implementation programs** to provide necessary **infrastructure improvements**.
6. To establish **unique and practical planning concepts** which will enhance Hunter Business Park's competitive position in the region.

E. CONTENTS

The Specific Plan for Hunter Business Park has been organized to provide a framework which will insure coordinated, efficient and high quality industrial development.

The Specific Plan is organized into the following sections:

Industrial Area Development Framework, establishes the basic structure of the Specific Plan - the goals and objectives, the proposed development framework, and the existing and proposed land use, circulation, public service and open space concepts for the project.

Development Standards and Guidelines, presents design and development criteria which will be specifically required in addition to Title 19 of the Riverside Municipal Code for the Hunter Business Park Specific Plan Area.

Implementation, describes the regulatory procedures and sources of financing as the means of implementing the Specific Plan. The Hunter Business Park Specific Plan provides for a logical distribution of industrial and related support uses within the project area thus promoting creative and imaginative design solutions within a flexible development framework. The Specific Plan, once adopted, will establish the overall development patterns in Hunter Business Park.

F. AUTHORITY AND SCOPE

The adoption of this Specific Plan by the City of Riverside is authorized by Section 65450 et. seq. of the California Government Code. The Government Code authorizes cities or counties to prepare, adopt and administer Specific Plans for portions of their jurisdictions, as a means of implementing the General Plan.

G. APPLICATION

The Hunter Business Park Specific Plan applies only to that property within the city of Riverside and shown as "Hunter Business Park." The boundary of the approximately 1,200-acre site is shown on Exhibit I-2: City Location.

H. SPECIFIC PLAN ADOPTION

The process for the adoption of a Specific Plan requires a public hearing by the Planning Commission. Based upon a recommendation by the Planning Commission, the City Council may then adopt the Specific Plan by ordinance or resolution. The adoption by resolution is common when no existing zoning ordinance or other code is amended. Once the Specific Plan is adopted, the City Council is required (by the Subdivision Map Act) to deny approval of any tentative or final subdivision which is consistent with the Specific Plan {Government Code, Section 66474 (b)}.

The study found that the majority of respondents (70%) were male, and the majority (60%) were aged 18-24. The majority (50%) were students, and the majority (40%) were employed. The majority (30%) were from the United States, and the majority (20%) were from other countries.

Methodology

The study was conducted using a survey method. The survey was distributed to a sample of 100 respondents. The sample was selected using a random sampling method. The survey was distributed to respondents who were contacted by email. The survey was distributed to respondents who were contacted by email. The survey was distributed to respondents who were contacted by email.

II. HUNTER BUSINESS PARK PLAN

A. PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

The proposed Hunter Business Park Specific Plan is consistent with the content and structure of the Riverside General Plan, but provides a more specific level of detail for implementation. The goals and objectives stated in the General Plan are statements which define the City's aspirations and intentions. In addition to the General Plan's goals and objectives, more specific goals and objectives were established for Hunter Business Park. These are stated in the Introduction.

The Hunter Business Park will accommodate a variety of industrial and industrial support uses and other related and compatible uses. Commercial uses may be permitted where compatible with industrial uses and with the overall goals of the Specific Plan.

The Specific Plan recognizes those factors which will influence and support public and private investment decisions including:

- Full public services to the site.
- Good vehicular access to development sites and to a regional network of arterials and, where appropriate, rail access.
- Attractive, coordinated streetscapes.
- Pleasant surroundings and assurance that future development will be compatible.
- Sufficient flexibility for future, unanticipated market changes.
- Availability of public and private facilities in support of industrial development, including services to both management and employees.

The Specific Plan places emphasis on bringing improved industrial sites into the marketplace and providing for a reserve of prime industrial land potential. The plan accentuates the availability of developable land within the city by the opening of inaccessible land with new roads.

The development program for the Specific Plan area is depicted and regulated through a series of plans presented in this report. The following sections present the existing conditions and proposed plans for land use, circulation, public services, and open space within the project area. The Land Use and Circulation Plans establish standards and requirements which individual development projects within the Specific Plan area must meet. The plans for Public Services and Open Space

describe programs for coordinate public-private development.

B. LAND USE

The following section discusses the existing and proposed land uses within and surrounding the Hunter Business Park area.

1. EXISTING LAND USE

Existing uses within the project area, illustrated in Exhibit II-1: Existing Land Use, are scattered and lack continuity. The majority of developed land is located between the Riverside Freeway (I-215), the Escondido Freeway (S.R. 60/I-215) and Iowa Avenue. Access and the lack of public services have been the principal obstacles to development in this area. The remainder of the project area, east of Iowa Avenue, is composed of several large parcel industrial users, scattered smaller industrial users, orchards, and vacant land.

To better define the project area and the existing land uses, the Hunter Business Park Specific Plan Area was divided into four existing land use areas as illustrated in Exhibit II-2: Existing Land Use Areas. These areas were determined based upon common existing land use character and barriers and/or edges such as roads and railroad lines. These areas, which are described below, characterize the existing environment.

AREA 1

Area 1 is located south of Columbia Avenue and west of Iowa Avenue. This area has limited freeway exposure to both west and east bound traffic with access to east bound traffic at Spruce Street. Existing land uses in this area include limited commercial, located at Spruce Street and Chicago Avenue at the Interstate 215 Freeway. In addition, scattered residential farm houses remain from when the area was predominantly for agriculture, and orange groves. Also in this area is the Riverside Public Utilities Department's Hunter Substation, located on Chicago Avenue.

The balance of land in this area is industrial (e.g., incubator industry, assembly, office with some scattered vacant/undeveloped parcels). Because development in this area is fairly new and in good condition, this area presents the best current image of Hunter Business Park.

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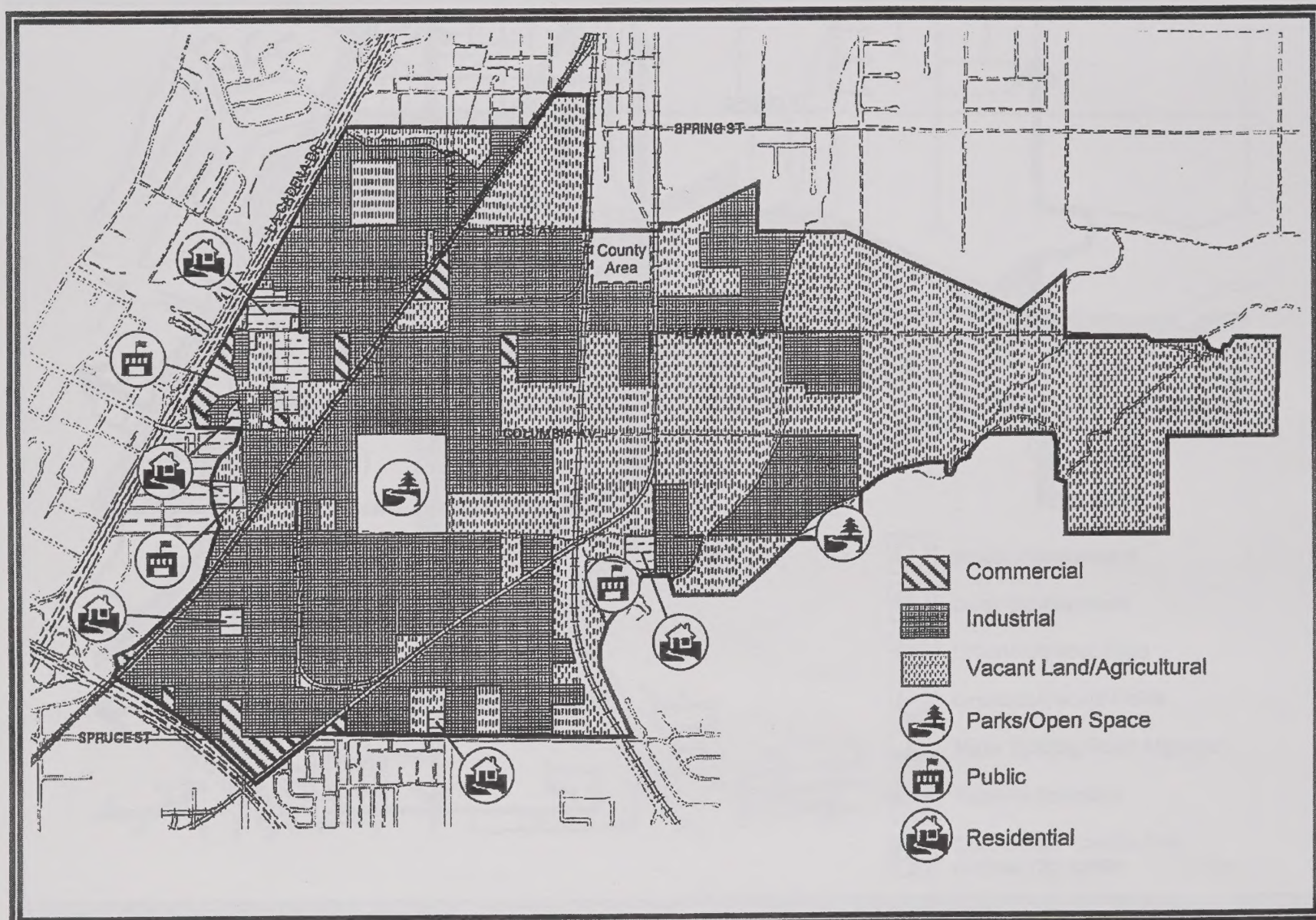


Figure II — 1: *Existing Land Use*



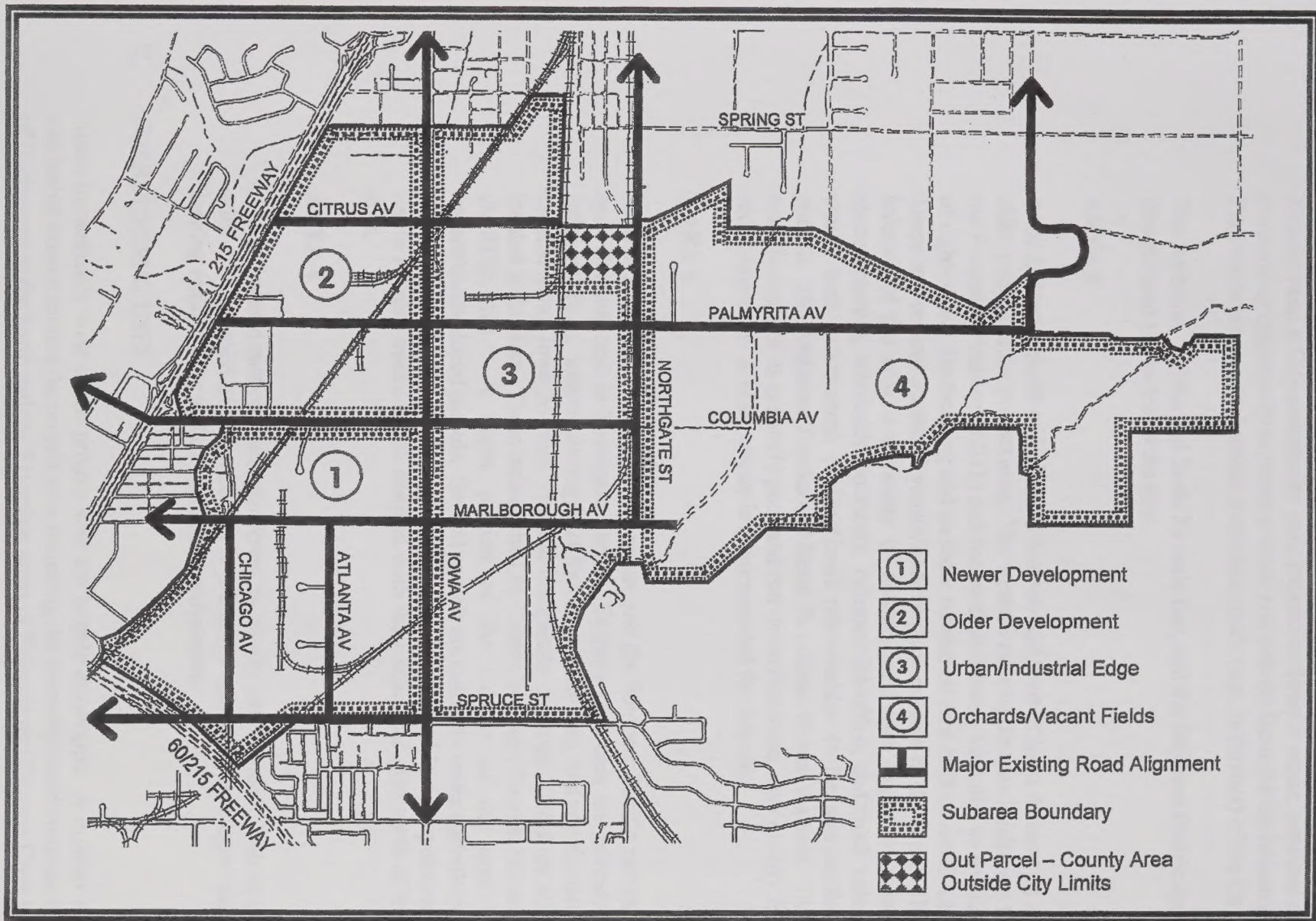


Figure II — 2: Existing Land Use Areas

Hunter Park, a City community park located on Iowa Avenue, provides an outstanding opportunity to create a visual and activity focus for the Industrial Park while serving the broader recreation needs (e.g., hobbyists) of the City.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe main line, and the Southern Pacific spur line railroad tracks bisect the area.

AREA 2

Area 2, located north of Columbia Avenue and west of Iowa Avenue, is an older portion of the project area. The western edge of the area is adjacent to the Riverside Freeway (I-215) and has limited freeway visibility as a result of right-of-way landscaping and an older residential area built on small lots. There are several scattered vacant/undeveloped parcels in the area. The balance of the area is a variety of desegregated uses (e.g., industrial-manufacturing, wholesale operators, commercial-office, and truck sales) which lack architectural or functional relationships to the surrounding parcels. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad bisects the area. This area, because of its generally poor and run down condition, may qualify for redevelopment. A blight study is recommended for this area.

AREA 3

Area 3 is located between Iowa Avenue and the Southern Pacific railroad spur line adjacent to Northgate Street. Existing land uses are primarily industrial (e.g., manufacturing, distribution, assembling, and warehouses) located along Iowa Avenue. Several companies on large parcels are also located in this area. These include the Lily Tulip Company, Bourns, Inc. and UARCO, Inc. A major portion of the balance of the area is vacant/undeveloped parcels. Several parcels are currently under agricultural production as orchards. The area is bisected by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe spur tracks which connect with their main line, just north of the area.

AREA 4

Area 4, located east of Northgate Street, is mostly undeveloped. This area, with the exception of the orchards, is primarily vacant, undeveloped land lacking major utility and circulation improvements.

C. SURROUNDING USES

Areas immediately west of the project area are largely developed. A number of residential areas surround the project area including the unincorporated community of Highgrove to the north and the Riverside areas of Eastside and Canyon Crest to

the south. The residential uses in these areas range from medium-high/high density attached dwellings to medium-low density detached dwellings. Located directly west of the Hunter Business Park, across the Riverside Freeway (Interstate 215), are medium-low density residential uses. The range of residential uses available near the project area provides housing opportunities for an excellent local employment base.

1. PROPOSED LAND USE

The existing Land Use Areas, discussed above, provide a generalized view of the present character of the area. These existing areas do not exhibit the pattern of uses or character of development which is appropriate for the future image of Hunter Business Park. Therefore, three new Land Use Districts have been established to provide a broad range of industrial development opportunities, with common uses and guidelines, for each area. The establishment of these districts is based upon consideration of existing uses, circulation, citizen advisory committee goals and objectives, and the existing ownership/parcelization patterns. The Land Use Districts, in conjunction with the proposed Circulation and Open Space systems (Exhibits II-3, II-4 and II-12) are the heart of the plan for Hunter Business Park. The Proposed Land Use Districts are illustrated in Exhibit II-3. Within these districts, various uses will be permitted or prohibited based upon the existing zoning. The uses which will occur in these districts build upon the framework of existing and proposed uses and networks to create a distinct development character for each district.

The following section presents the general development character of each district. The Development Standards and Design Guidelines presented in Chapter III clearly establish the zoning tools and design mechanisms for achieving each district's distinct character.

General Industrial District — The General Industrial District provides for the broadest range of light and medium industrial activities. Low intensity industrial support, such as commercial uses, will also occur within this district.

The land use activities will predominately be infill of those parcels remaining vacant or underdeveloped and will include, but not be limited to, incubator industries, wholesaling, support commercial and office uses. Appropriate land uses can be either rail served or functionally linked to a rail served land use.

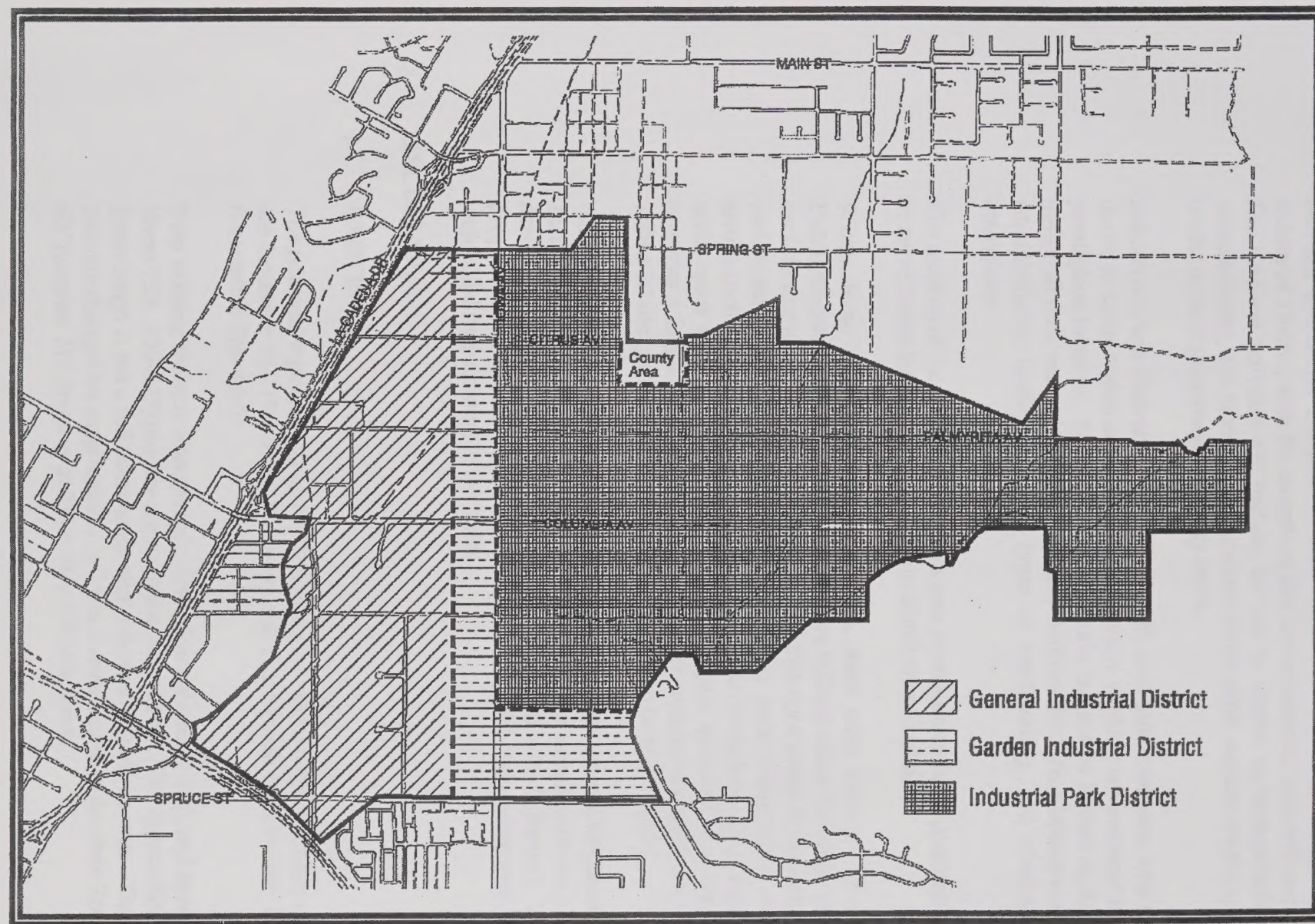


Figure II — 3: *Proposed Land Use Districts*



Garden Industrial District — This district is similar to the General Industrial District with the exception that no commercial uses will occur. The land use activities will include, but not be limited to, transportation, manufacturing, and fabrication of products which either requires truck or rail traffic or the transportation of bulky items.

Industrial Park District — This district will serve industrial users with the desire to locate within an attractive and cohesive working environment in a prestigious location. This district will include, but not be limited to, light industrial uses, research and development facilities (including laboratories), administration facilities, limited types of warehousing, and wholesale operations.

The location of the rail lines within this area provides excellent opportunities to serve future industrial-transportation-distribution facilities.

Within these proposed land use districts, there exist areas of **Quasi-Public/Public Open Space**. These areas are utilized either for utility uses such as retention basins, or for open space. The open space areas include park areas such as the existing City community park, Hunter Park. The arroyo portion of the Specific Plan area, known as Springbrook, is a natural open space feature. In addition to its open space potential, this arroyo provides a logical division between residential areas to the north and the industrial uses proposed within the Specific Plan area to the south.

Also located within the proposed land use districts, are areas of **Residential Infill**. This designation is primarily for the vacant or underdeveloped area north of the arroyo (Springbrook, located in the Industrial Park District). The proposed residential development will be similar and compatible with the residential uses existing in this area.

D. CIRCULATION

1. EXISTING

The principal regional road network elements serving the Specific Plan area are Interstate 215 (Riverside Freeway) and State Route 60/Interstate 215 (Escondido Freeway).

Two existing freeway interchanges, Columbia Avenue (I-215) and Spruce Street (S.R. 60/I-215) provide access to the project area. The Spruce Street Interchange is not a full interchange and only serves from the west. These two interchanges are supplemented by Iowa Avenue linked to the State Route 60/Interstate 215 Freeway at Third Street/Blaine Street.

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The pattern of arterials and collector streets within the project exists primarily west of Iowa Avenue, and is either below standard or nonexistent east of Iowa Avenue.

Growth and development, particularly in the eastern portion of the project area, cannot proceed efficiently without the implementation of a comprehensive system of east-west arterials and collectors.

2. RAIL

In addition, the project area is currently served by the Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, and the Atchison-Topeka and Santa Fe Railroads. This factor makes the area ideally suited for an industrial center. However, the railroad tracks contribute to traffic congestion at the various railroad crossings.

3. PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

The Riverside Transit Agency (RTA) provides bus service within the City of Riverside and the project area. Bus Route 25, which runs along Iowa Avenue, connects the Highgrove area to downtown Riverside. The growth of Hunter Business Park into a major employment center will increase commuter inflow into the area. The City of Riverside is connected to a regional transit network which will provide other opportunities for access to the project area by means other than private automobile. These opportunities include possible bus, train and trolley connections.

4. PROPOSED

The proposed circulation system for the project area relies on the major thoroughfares which currently exist or are proposed to be extended into the area, including, Iowa Avenue, Columbia Street, Spruce Street, Chicago Avenue, Marlborough, Palmyrita, and Citrus Avenues.

The Circulation improvements are depicted in Exhibits II-4: Proposed Circulation with typical roadway sections illustrated in Exhibits II-5: Roadway Sections. A major emphasis of the plan concentrates on providing the necessary circulation system which will result in full utilization of the project area's undeveloped and vacant land. The circulation system, in conjunction with the land use districts (Exhibit II-3) and the Open Space system (Exhibit II-12) are the central elements of the Hunter Business Park Plan and together, establish the development character of the area.

5. RIGHTS-OF-WAY

Traffic generated by new industrial development will require upgrading several streets serving the Specific Plan area. Right-of-way improvements will ease traffic flow and pedestrian movement, in addition to creating a more pleasing environment. A traffic generation/distribution analysis, including an operations analysis of intersections and interchanges for the year 2010 is necessary to justify the adequacy of the proposed street system. A revised traffic study was prepared for this project in March of 1990 by Greiner & Associates as a separate document in association with Specific Plan Amendment case SPA-7-890 adopted by the City Council on October 23, 1990.

The following street classifications are based upon this study and the Circulation Element of the Riverside General Plan.

Major Arterial (88, 110 & 134 foot rights-of-way): This classification within the project area has four (4) or (6) travel lanes. Major arterials connect the freeways to secondary collectors or directly to traffic destinations.

Roadways of this classification within the project area are described below.

- Columbia Avenue — This will be one of two primary project gateways (at Interstate 215). It would be extended east, with parts of it realigned, to extend northerly and connect to Palmyrita Avenue.

Columbia Avenue would be a 4 lane divided, 110' wide roadway from the designated north-south connector to Iowa Avenue and a 134' wide roadway from Iowa Avenue to the Freeway. East of the north-south connector, Columbia will be a four lane street with an 88' wide right-of-way and special boulevard designation. The shoulders of this street will serve a dual purpose for both emergency on-street parking and bike lanes. A striped Class 2 Commuter bike lane will be provided on Columbia Avenue and "Emergency Parking Only" signs posted.

- Iowa Avenue — This will be utilized as the primary north/south street through the project area. It will also serve as a secondary gateway to the project area from the Highgrove community on the north and State route 60/Interstate 215 via Blaine Street, to the south. In addition to being a secondary gateway, Iowa Avenue is a key alternate route for I-215 between S.R. 60 and San Bernardino County.

Iowa Avenue is proposed to be a 6 lane divided street to be widened to its 120 foot right-of-way. The existing medians will be replaced

with landscaped medians. Iowa Avenue between Citrus Avenue and Spruce Street is also a designated FAU route.

- Chicago Avenue — A north/south arterial with a 110 foot right-of-way will connect Spruce Street with Columbia Avenue. Chicago Avenue between Columbia Avenue and Spruce Street is a designated FAU route.

Major Arterials (88 foot right-of-way):

- Marlborough Avenue — Easterly of Iowa Avenue, Marlborough Avenue would have an 88' right-of-way with four lanes divided, including an 8' wide shoulder for emergency breakdowns. A 4' wide tree planting/landscape/utility easement will be required along Marlborough Avenue.
- Spruce Street — Proposed improvements would expand Spruce Street to its ultimate 88 foot right-of-way, with four lanes, undivided, linking it with Watkins Drive which runs along the northern portion of the University of California Riverside Campus. Spruce Street is also a designated FAU route. The existing interchange at Spruce Street is to be closed. However additional ramps would be added at Highway 91 contiguous to the Southern Pacific Railroad right-of-way to provide access to Spruce Street via La Cadena Drive.
- Palmyrita Avenue — This east/west collector is proposed to have an 88 foot right-of-way including an 8' wide shoulder for emergency breakdowns. A 4' wide tree planting/landscape/utility easement will be required along Palmyrita Avenue. Presently, the railroad crossing is proposed to be improved using 203 Funds. *(Note: construction centerline of Palmyrita Avenue easterly of Iowa Avenue has a variable offset relative to its monument centerline. For centerline alignment details consult with the Public Works Department.)*

Industrial Collectors (66 foot right-of-way):

- Citrus Avenue — This is designated a collector with a 66 foot right-of-way. It serves as a link from Iowa Avenue to East La Cadena Drive, adjacent to Interstate 91/215.
- Northgate Street — This is a collector with a 66 foot right-of-way. A portion of Northgate may be vacated between Columbia and Palmyrita. Northgate will remain between Marlborough and Columbia.

The following information is being provided for your information only. It is not intended to be used as a substitute for professional advice.

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DISCLAIMER

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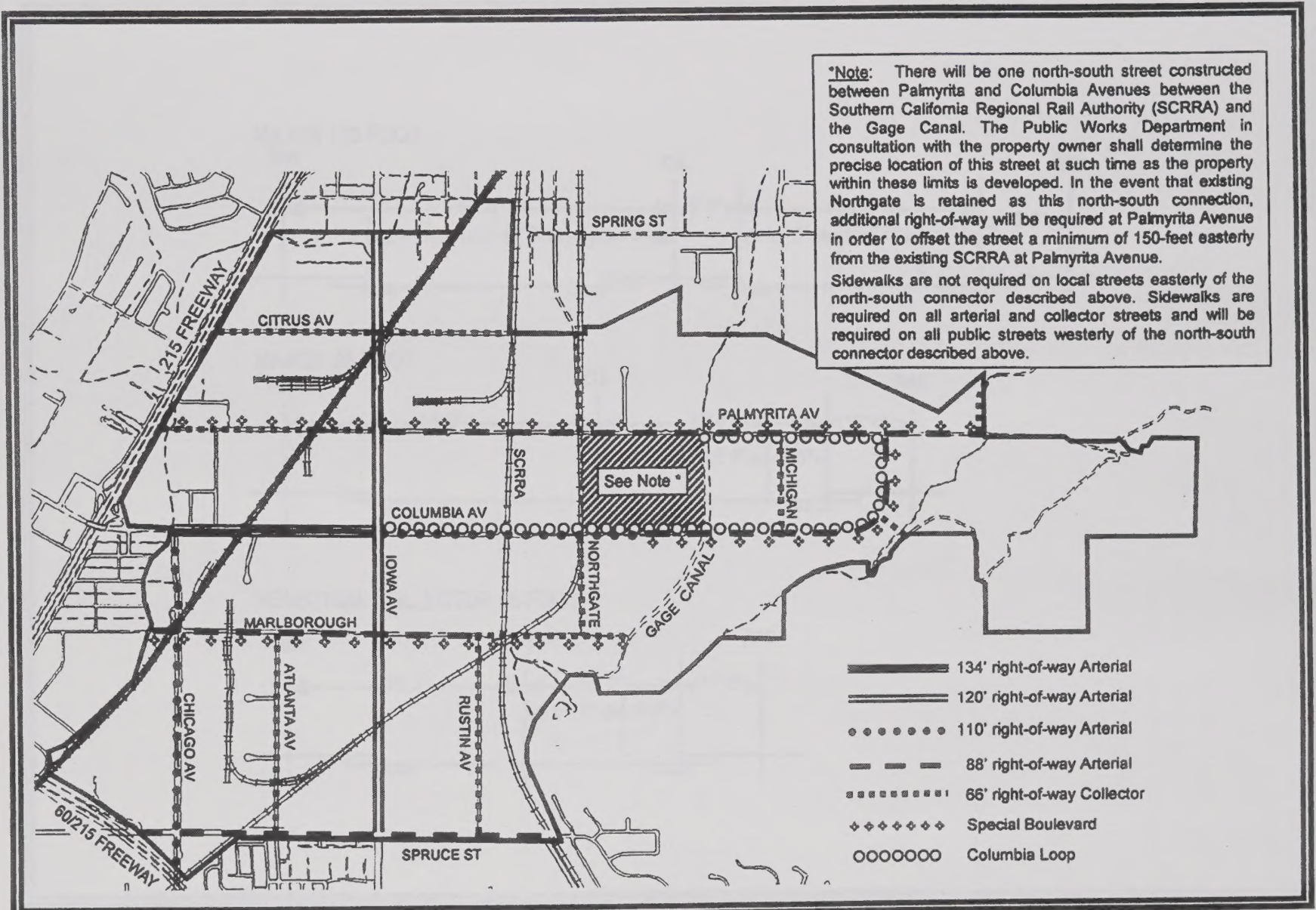


Figure II — 4 Proposed Circulation



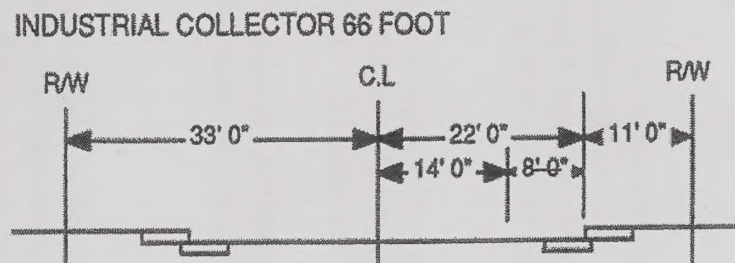
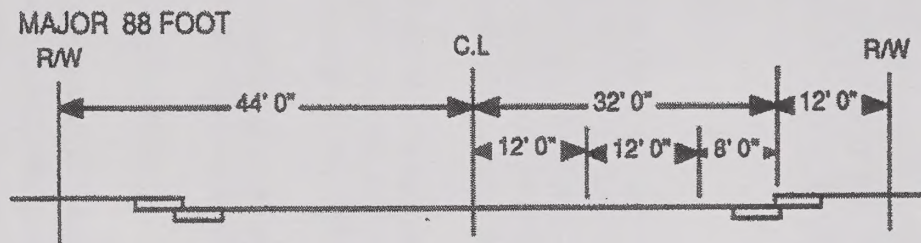
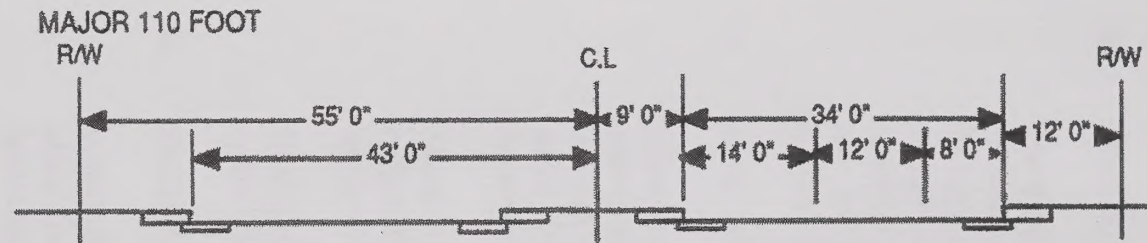


Figure II — 5: Roadway Sections

- North-South Connector - This connector is to provide a north-south connection between Columbia Avenue and Palmyrita Avenue. It will be located between the existing South Pacific Railroad and the Gage Canal as shown on Exhibit II-4: Proposed Circulation. In the event Northgate Street is retained, additional right-of-way will be required at Palmyrita Avenue in order to offset the street a minimum of 150 feet from the existing Southern Pacific Railroad at Palmyrita Avenue.

6. TRANSIT

The Riverside Transit Agency (RTA) provides bus service within the City of Riverside. The Specific Plan recognizes the benefits provided by the RTA by encouraging a continuation and upgrading of bus service. The placement of comfortable, protected (sun and inclement weather) bus stops, and the opening of new roadways which offer opportunities for additional bus routes, are several goals of the development program with respect to public transportation.

7. RAIL ACCESS

Excellent rail facilities are provided by the existence of the Union Pacific, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, and Southern Pacific lines. The location of the lines within and adjacent to the project area provides opportunities to serve future industrial-transportation-distribution facilities which will develop in the Hunter Business Park.

There are several lead tracks and spurs serving some of the established industrial plants. It is the intent of the Specific Plan to accommodate rail usage where feasible in the designated Land Use Districts.

Development standards for providing for future rail spur access are set forth under Chapter III: Development Standards and Design Guidelines.

8. PEDESTRIAN NETWORK

A pedestrian network is provided in conjunction with the Circulation Plan to allow for pedestrian movement within the project and surrounding among the individual projects within the Hunter Business Park and to establish a framework for private and public guidelines described in the Specific Plan. The pedestrian linkage is accomplished by using the proposed roadway system of the Specific Plan area which is conceived as a series of linear parks as well as traffic corridors. In order for the proposed roadway to accomplish this dual purpose of vehicular and pedestrian access, the quality of the public right-of-way must be enhanced through the use of enriched paving materials, lighting, street trees and landscaping.

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The Specific Plan program creates an opportunity to design a network of streets and walkways which will supplement pedestrian use of Gateway streets. The pedestrian network, as shown on Exhibit II-6: Pedestrian Network, will consist of six foot sidewalks adjacent to the curb (within the rights-of-way of each adjoining street) and on site, internal pedestrian walkways to establish new patterns of pedestrian activity. Sidewalks may be eliminated on all local streets east of Northgate Street. Sidewalks are required on all arterial and collector streets and all public streets westerly of the designated north-south connector. Inclusion of plans for pedestrian access and circulation shall be submitted for review and approval as a condition of the City's Design Review Process.

9. BICYCLE ROUTES

All collector and arterial streets shall provide minimum eight-foot-wide shoulders to serve the dual purpose for both emergency on-street parking and bike lanes. A striped Class 2 bike lane will be provided on Columbia and Iowa Avenues and Spruce Street. These bike lanes are consistent with the bicycle routes shown on the Circulation/Transportation element and will connect with city wide routes. A bikeway is also designated along the Gage Canal.

E. PUBLIC SERVICES

Future demand for industrial and commercial support opportunities in Hunter Business Park calls for systematic plan for the provision of public services. The following infrastructure concept plans address these needs relative to the future development of the Hunter Business Park area and illustrate the means by which public services will be provided. It should be noted that the provisions for public utilities discussed in this section are an extension of the system which serves to the property line only. Each developer shall be responsible for utility lines on his property.

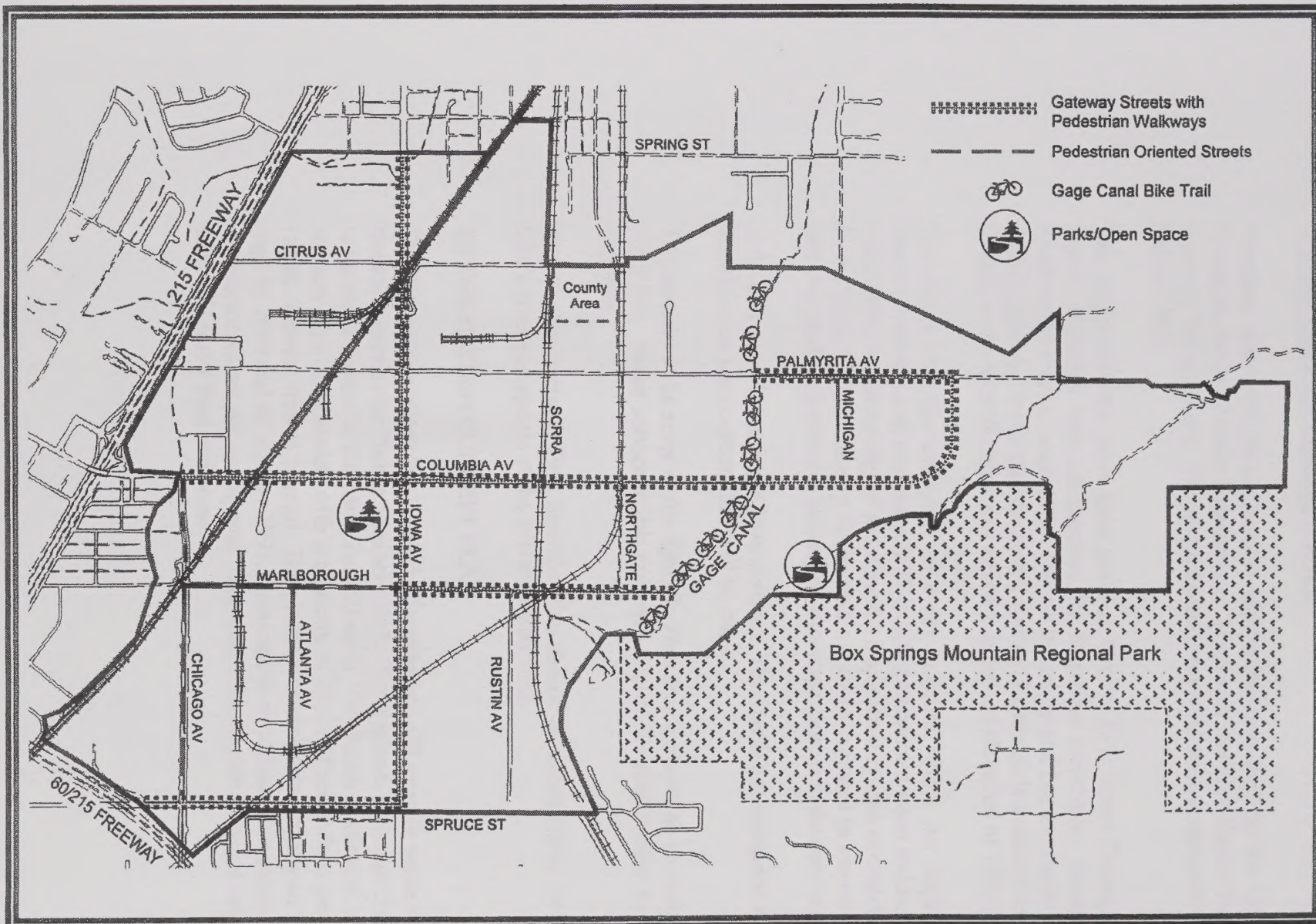


Figure II — 6: *Pedestrian Network*



1. WATER SERVICE CONCEPT PLAN

Domestic water will be supplied to Hunter Business Park by the City of Riverside Public Utilities Department. The water facilities Master Plan is currently being revised. The updated plan is expected to be completed in the Fall of 1987.

The majority of the water lines (refer to Exhibit II-7: Water Concept) in Hunter Business Park are supplied by Sugarloaf Reservoir. Sugarloaf Reservoir is located south of the project boundary and has a capacity of 5 million gallons. Water service from Sugarloaf Reservoir is available to that portion of the Specific Plan area which is below an elevation of 1080 feet.

The City's Plan for extension of water facilities within the Sugarloaf Reservoir service area recommends 12 inch interconnected water mains. The water mains would be aligned to follow the major street system as established in the Specific Plan. Sizing of the mains may be adjusted in response to different land use intensities and/or pressure requirements in the service area.

A 42-inch water line exists in Iowa Avenue. This line is a transmission main; therefore, no local connections will be made.

The easterly 110± acres of the Specific Plan area is above an elevation of 1080 feet. Water service to this area will require the construction of new facilities.

The Hunter Business Park Specific Plan should be incorporated into the City's proposed update of the Water Master Plan.

2. SEWER SYSTEM CONCEPT PLAN

The City of Riverside's Public Works Department will provide waste water treatment service for Hunter Business Park. The regional sewerage facility is located adjacent to the Santa Ana River at Van Buren Boulevard in the western area of Riverside with a capacity of 29.1 million gallons per day (mgd). Current flow is 26 mgd. The plant is scheduled for expansion to 32 mgd by 1989 and 42 mgd by 1991. Limitations on industrial or supporting developments are not anticipated. The City of Riverside does not have an adopted Master Plan of Sewers.

The first of the two main parts of the book is a study of the history of the English language. It is a study of the English language as it has changed over the centuries, from the Old English of the Anglo-Saxons to the Modern English of the present day. The second part of the book is a study of the English language as it is used in the present day. It is a study of the English language as it is used in the various fields of knowledge, from the sciences to the arts, from the law to the medicine.

The book is written in a clear and concise style, and it is easy to read. It is a book that is suitable for students of the English language, and it is also a book that is suitable for anyone who is interested in the history and the use of the English language. The book is a valuable addition to the library of anyone who is interested in the English language.

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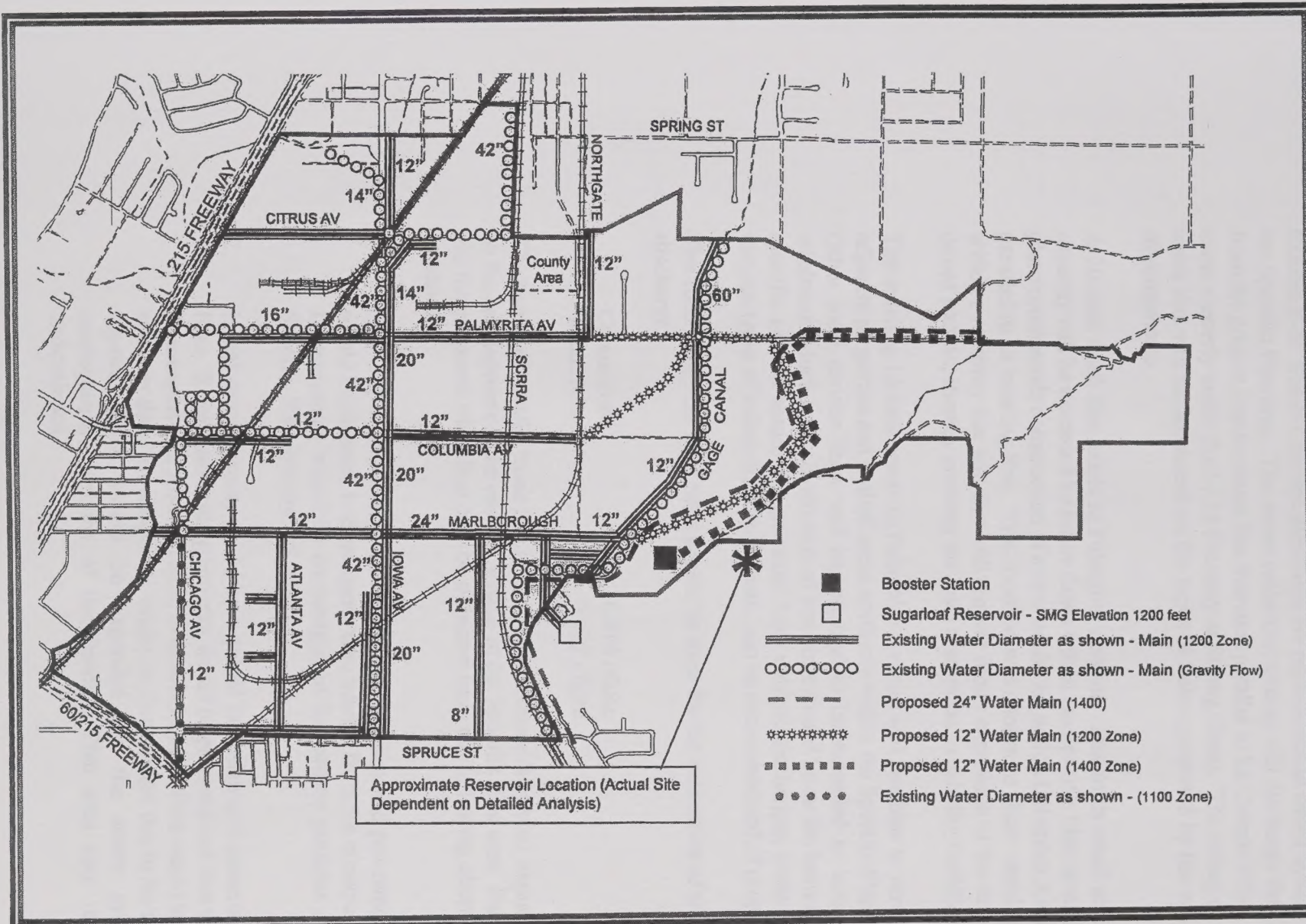


Figure II — 7: Water Concept



Exhibit II-8: Sewer Concept illustrates the recommended sewer system for the Specific Plan area. The sewer collection system will discharge the flow from the project into the trunk line that runs parallel to La Cadena Drive and turns westerly under the I-215 Freeway at Strong Street. The sizing of this trunk line will be dependent on the types of flows generated by the various developments.

A 10-inch trunk line exists in Palmyrita Avenue. Due to its small size, its capacity will be exceeded by future flows within the Specific Plan area. This plan recommends construction of a new trunk line within Columbia Avenue, parallel to an existing line. This location was chosen to allow installation within a roadway that will require future expansion of the existing paved section, thereby creating the least disruption to existing facilities.

The existing 10-inch sewer in Palmyrita Avenue will continue to serve the adjacent properties and limited areas northerly within the Specific Plan area. Other local service lines will be required to be extended in streets as minimum 8-inch lines. Evaluation of line sizes should be on the basis of site specific uses to assure that potential high volume discharges, common to various types of industrial development, can be accommodated, if proposed.

The following peak flow rates should be used for the estimation of sewage discharge:

Commercial	0.010 cfs/ac
Industrial	0.012 cfs/ac

The proposed parallel trunk line in Columbia Avenue is of vital importance to the development of the eastern portion of the Specific Plan area. Funding for the proposed trunk line may be obtained from the following alternative methods.

1. The City would design and construct the lines and pro-rated fees would be assessed to developers who benefit from the construction. Development would be encouraged in the eastern portions of the Specific Plan area by this work.
2. Initial developments would be required to design and construct the lines. Reimbursement agreements would be prepared and fees would be assessed on a pro-rated basis to developments which would benefit at a later date. Development might be discouraged due to the initial monies which would be expended for the sewer system; consequently, portions of the Specific Plan area may remain undeveloped.

1. The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to define the problem. This involves identifying the symptoms of the problem and determining the scope of the problem. Once the problem has been defined, the next step is to identify the causes of the problem. This involves identifying the factors that are contributing to the problem and determining the underlying causes of the problem. Once the causes of the problem have been identified, the next step is to develop a plan to address the problem. This involves identifying the actions that need to be taken to address the problem and determining the resources that are needed to implement the plan. Once a plan has been developed, the next step is to implement the plan. This involves taking the actions that are outlined in the plan and monitoring the progress of the plan. Finally, the last step in the process is to evaluate the results of the plan. This involves determining whether the plan has been successful in addressing the problem and identifying any lessons learned from the process.

2. The second step in the process of identifying a problem is to identify the causes of the problem. This involves identifying the factors that are contributing to the problem and determining the underlying causes of the problem. Once the causes of the problem have been identified, the next step is to develop a plan to address the problem. This involves identifying the actions that need to be taken to address the problem and determining the resources that are needed to implement the plan. Once a plan has been developed, the next step is to implement the plan. This involves taking the actions that are outlined in the plan and monitoring the progress of the plan. Finally, the last step in the process is to evaluate the results of the plan. This involves determining whether the plan has been successful in addressing the problem and identifying any lessons learned from the process.

3. The third step in the process of identifying a problem is to develop a plan to address the problem. This involves identifying the actions that need to be taken to address the problem and determining the resources that are needed to implement the plan. Once a plan has been developed, the next step is to implement the plan. This involves taking the actions that are outlined in the plan and monitoring the progress of the plan. Finally, the last step in the process is to evaluate the results of the plan. This involves determining whether the plan has been successful in addressing the problem and identifying any lessons learned from the process.

4. The fourth step in the process of identifying a problem is to implement the plan. This involves taking the actions that are outlined in the plan and monitoring the progress of the plan. Finally, the last step in the process is to evaluate the results of the plan. This involves determining whether the plan has been successful in addressing the problem and identifying any lessons learned from the process.

5. The fifth step in the process of identifying a problem is to evaluate the results of the plan. This involves determining whether the plan has been successful in addressing the problem and identifying any lessons learned from the process.

6. The sixth step in the process of identifying a problem is to identify the causes of the problem. This involves identifying the factors that are contributing to the problem and determining the underlying causes of the problem. Once the causes of the problem have been identified, the next step is to develop a plan to address the problem. This involves identifying the actions that need to be taken to address the problem and determining the resources that are needed to implement the plan. Once a plan has been developed, the next step is to implement the plan. This involves taking the actions that are outlined in the plan and monitoring the progress of the plan. Finally, the last step in the process is to evaluate the results of the plan. This involves determining whether the plan has been successful in addressing the problem and identifying any lessons learned from the process.

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8. The eighth step in the process of identifying a problem is to implement the plan. This involves taking the actions that are outlined in the plan and monitoring the progress of the plan. Finally, the last step in the process is to evaluate the results of the plan. This involves determining whether the plan has been successful in addressing the problem and identifying any lessons learned from the process.

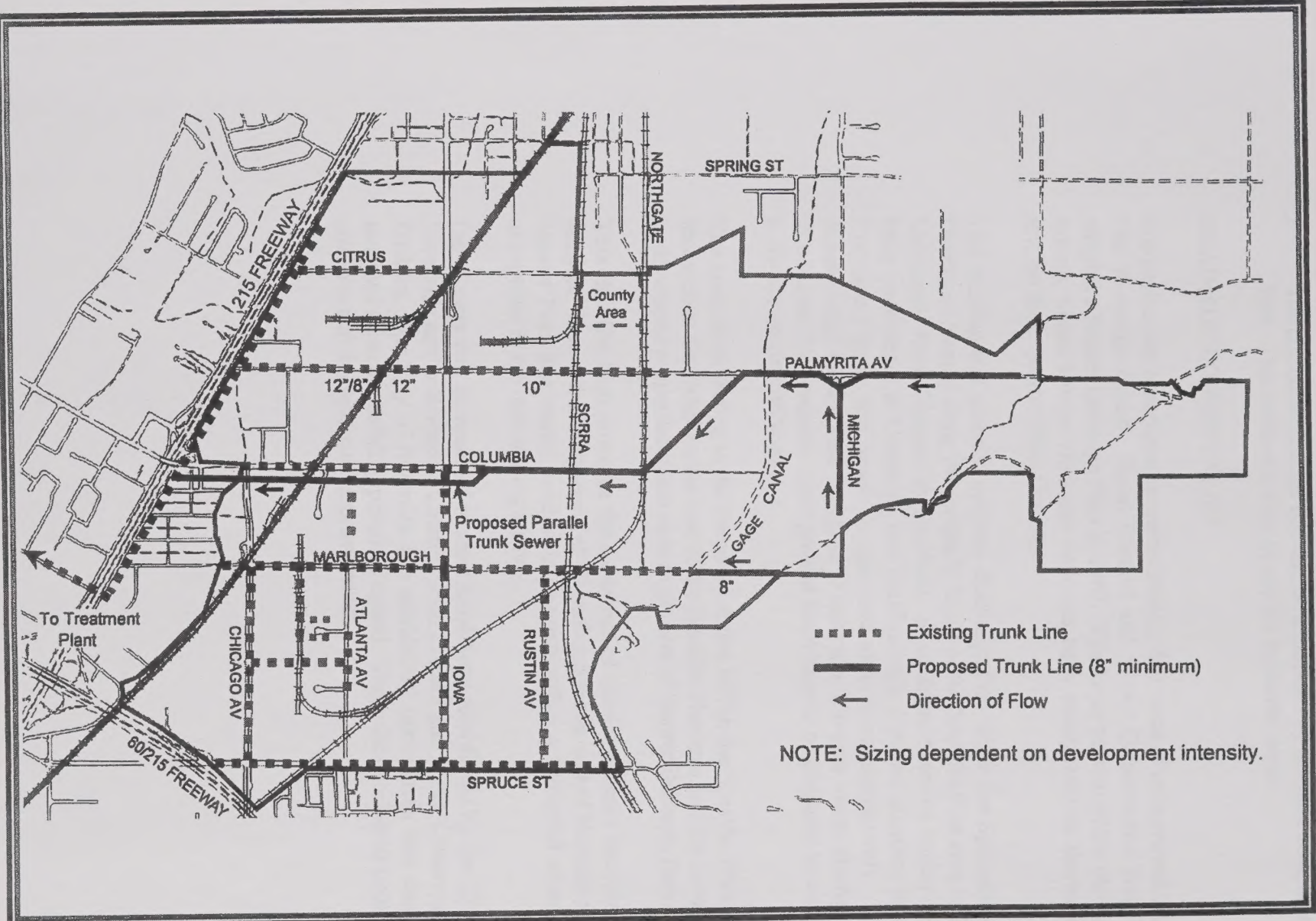


Figure II — 8: Sewer Concept

3. The city constructs the line and is reimbursed by standard connection fees. This method is now in use for industrial areas.

3. DRAINAGE CONCEPT PLAN

The project site encompasses approximately 400 acres of unimproved land. The Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District adopted a Master Drainage Plan in 1967. The major portion of the planned system within Hunter Business Park has been constructed as shown on Exhibit II-9: Storm Drain Concept.

The existing and planned systems discharge into either the Springbrook Drainage Channel along the northerly limits of the Specific Plan area or the University Wash Channel to the south. In addition, retention basins have been constructed at Columbia and Marlborough Avenues adjacent to the Atchison-Topeka and Santa Fe spur and main lines, respectively. The channels and basins were designed to control a 100-year storm discharge. The Master Plan requires underground drain lines to be designed to control a 10-year storm discharge.

The areas contributing to the proposed drains within the Specific Plan area incorporate the foothill areas east of the Specific Plan area and the currently undeveloped properties in the eastern portion of Hunter Business Park.

This Specific Plan proposes the extension of master planned facilities as adopted. Due to the realignment of Columbia Avenue, east of Northgate, the Master Plan line would need to be located within a dedicated easement acceptable to the maintaining agency.

Developers will be required to meet conditions established by the City of Riverside and/or Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District. The City of Riverside has established storm drain fees that are assessed when the building permit is issued. These fees are based upon the site area and the proposed improvements.

The first of these is the fact that the majority of the population of the world is now living in urban areas. This has led to a rapid increase in the number of people living in cities, and this in turn has led to a rapid increase in the number of people living in cities. This has led to a rapid increase in the number of people living in cities, and this in turn has led to a rapid increase in the number of people living in cities.

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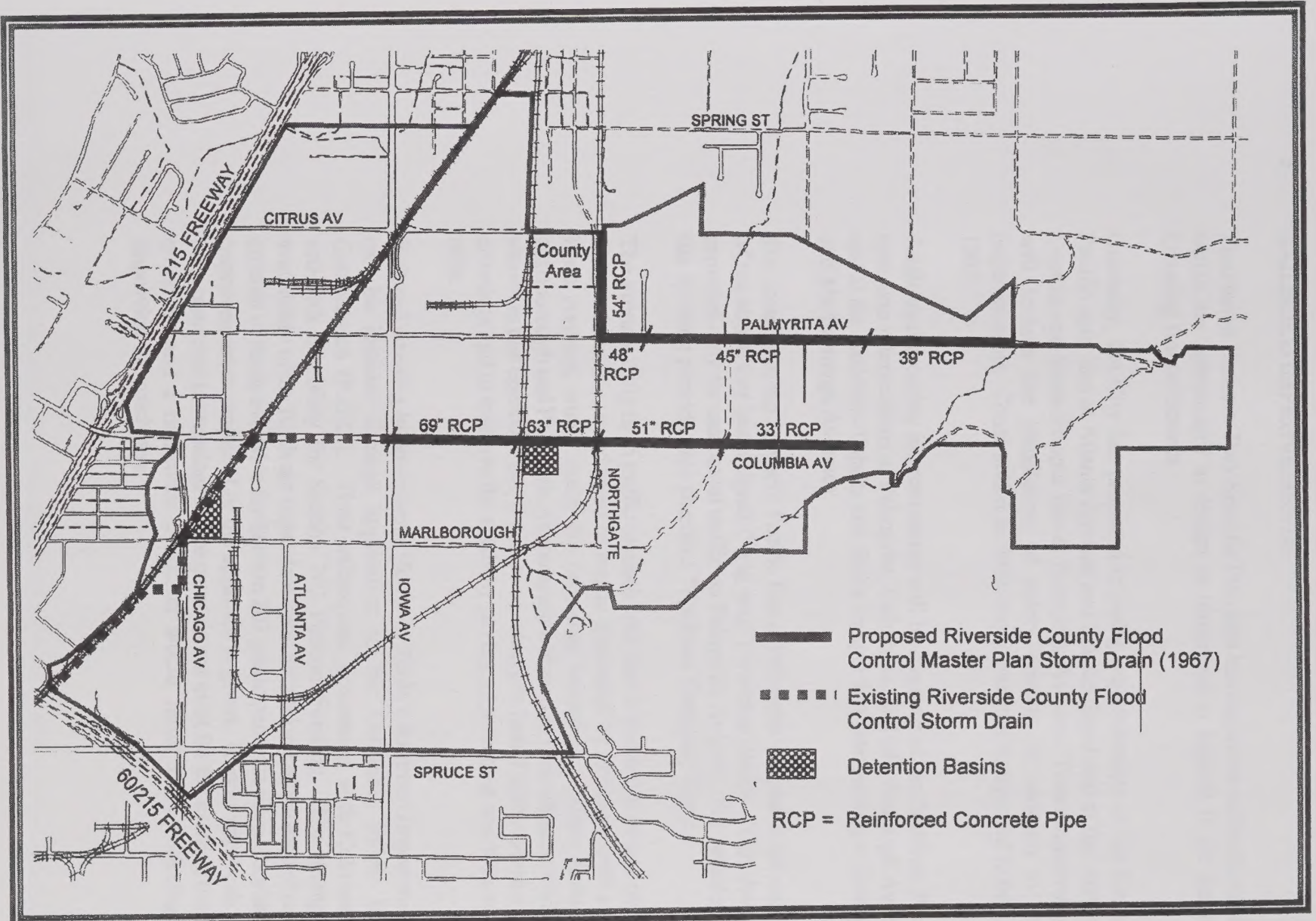


Figure II — 9: Storm Drain Concept



4. RAILROAD IMPROVEMENTS

The Hunter Business Park Specific Plan area has numerous railroad crossings which are substandard in design as illustrated in Exhibit II-10: Railroad Crossing Improvements.

Currently, the City has proposed crossing improvements at the Southern Pacific spur line at Atlanta Avenue and Spruce Street and at the Atchison-Topeka and Santa Fe spur line at Palmyrita Avenue. These improvements will include the installation of safety devices in addition to street improvements. Construction of these improvements is expected to begin in 1988.

Additional crossing improvements will be required at the Southern Pacific spur line intersections at Palmyrita, Columbia, and Marlborough Avenues and at the Atchison-Topeka and Santa Fe spur line intersecting at Columbia and Marlborough Avenues.

The crossing at the Southern Pacific line at Palmyrita Avenue is the only one of the above that has a signal ("wig wag") warning device. This device is provided only for eastbound traffic on Palmyrita Avenue. The remainder of the crossing provide only standard "Railroad Crossing" signs.

The average daily train traffic on each spur line is two trains or less per day. This train traffic, in addition to traffic generated by developments east of Iowa Avenue, would make the crossings hazardous. When Columbia, Marlborough and Palmyrita Avenues are widened to their ultimate widths as shown in this Specific Plan, it will be necessary to install safety devices at the crossings and to improve the roadway paving approaching and between the rails.

Railroad crossing improvements (Refer to Table I: Railroad Improvements) can be initiated through application to the California Public Utility Commission (P.U.C.). Their subsequent processing with Caltrans will establish eligibility for Section 203 Federal Funding. The timing and availability of the funds are dependent upon the ranking of the project and the amount of funds available for Section 203 participation in the particular year improvement is proposed or the approval is given. Recent approvals have been restricted to crossings where gates do not exist for the existing roadway crossings and a hazardous condition would result from widening and improving the roadways.

The Journal of the American Medical Association is published weekly, except on Sundays and public holidays, at the following rates: Single copies, 10 cents; Six months, \$5.00; One year, \$9.00. In advance. Payment should be made to the American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 26, 1902, under Post Office No. 383, at Chicago, Ill., under special agreement of Post Office and General Delivery. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 16, 1918. Postage paid at Chicago, Ill., and at additional mailing offices. Postmaster: Send address changes in this journal to The Journal of the American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

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Crossing No.	Existing Condition	Proposed Street Improvements	Proposed Railroad Improvements
1-spur	Sign, Lighted	Gates	by City (1988)
2-spur	Sign at Grade	Gates	by City (1988)
3-spur	Sign at Grade	—	—
4 & 7-mainline	Gated, Lighted at Grade	—	—
5-spur	Lighted at Grade	#6-Widening	—
6, 9-spur	Gated/Sign Lighted at Grade	—	—
8-spur	Sign Lighted at Grade	—	—
10, 11-spur	Sign at Grade	—	—
12-spur	Sign at Grade	Gates	by City (1988)
13-spur	Sign at Grade-Wigwag	66' R/W	Widening to match Street Improvements
14, 15, 17, 18-spur	Sign at Grade	110' R/W	Widening to match Street Improvements *Priority
16-spur	Sign at Grade	—	—
19-spur	Wigwag	110' R/W	Widening to match Street Improvements
20	Lighted at Grade	—	—

Note: Specific Safety Device installations must be agreed upon by the City of Riverside, the railroad corporation and the Public Utilities Commission

Table II — 1: *Railroad Crossing Improvements*

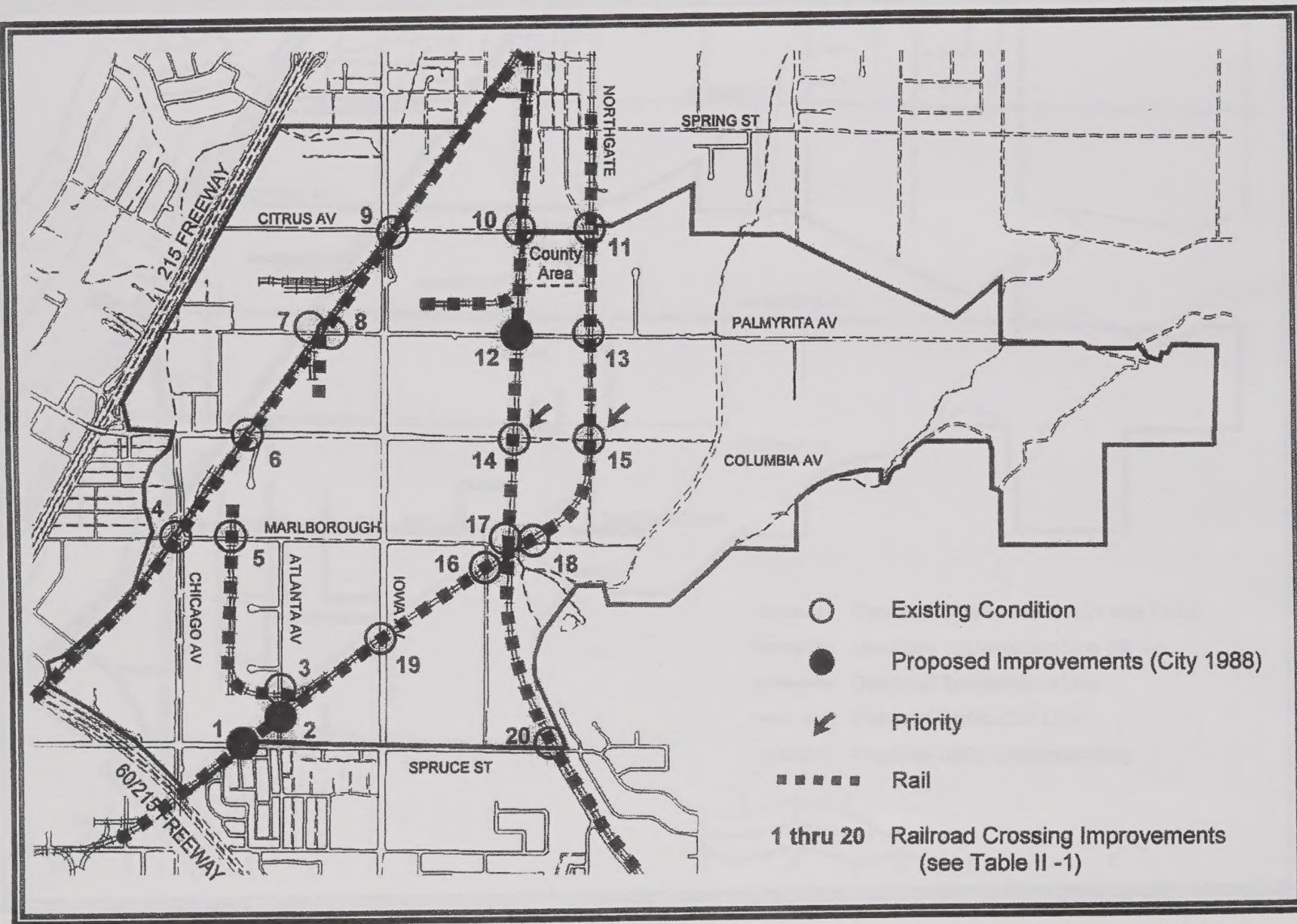


Figure II — 10: Railroad Crossing Improvements



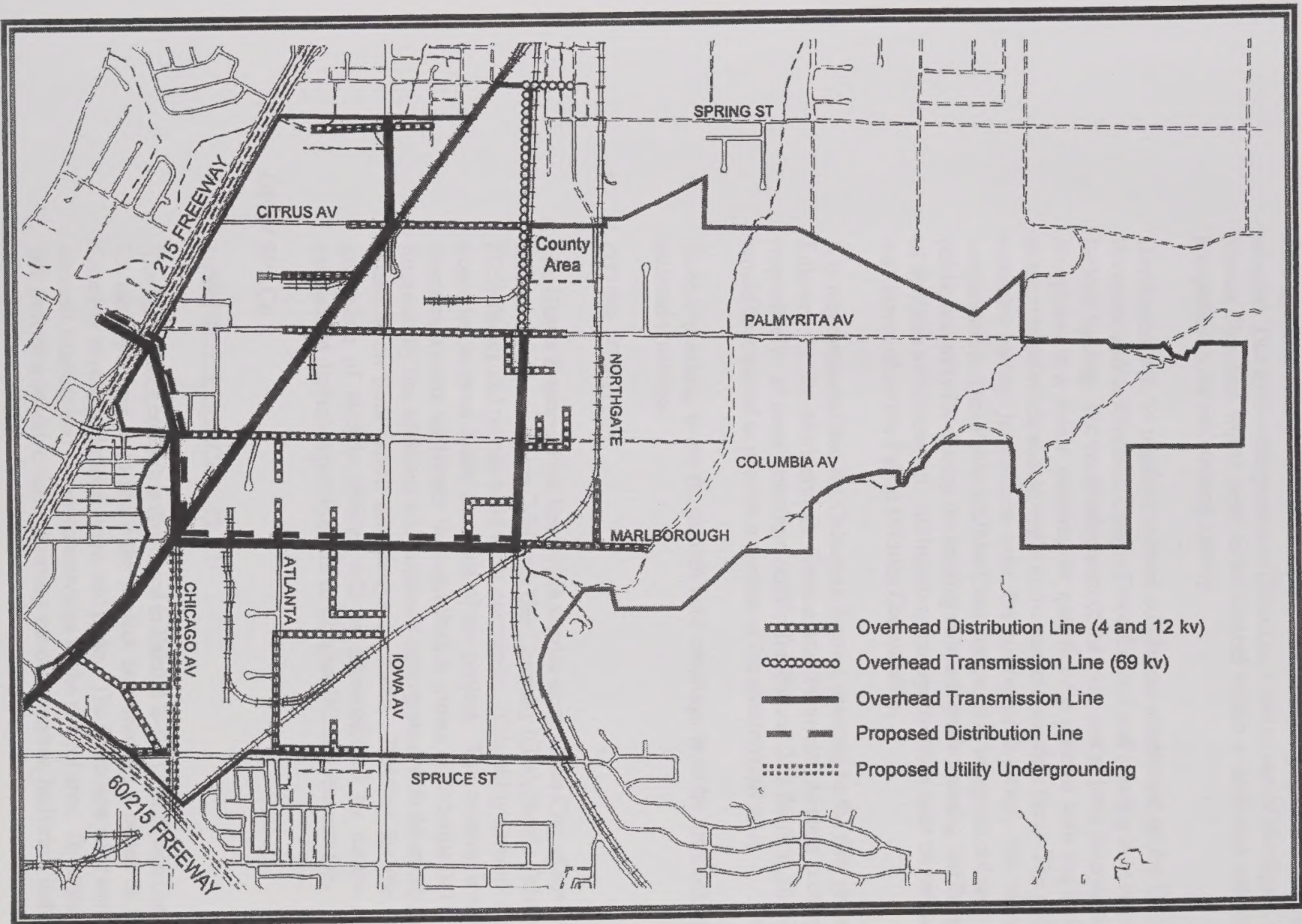


Figure II — 11: *Overhead Electric Utility System*



This Specific Plan proposes the extension of master planned facilities as adopted. Due to the realignment of Columbia Avenue, east of Northgate, the Master Plan line would need to be located within a dedicated easement acceptable to the maintaining agency.

Developers will be required to meet conditions established by the City of Riverside and/or Riverside County Flood Control and crossing is to receive Federal funding. For the development of the areas east of Iowa Avenue to be completed in a timely manner, the qualification process with the P.U.C. and/or the railroads should begin at the earliest possible time. The public agencies having jurisdiction over the roadways involved, the railroad corporation and the Public Utilities Commission must be agreement as to the public necessity for altering the existing railroads grade crossing and the type of facilities to be installed. All improvement applications must be reviewed and approved by the Public Utilities Commission.

It is recommended that the Columbia Avenue crossing be the first priority, followed by the Marlborough Avenue and Palmyrita Avenue crossings, respectively. If these crossings qualify for Federal 203 funding, the City would be required to provide a portion of the construction costs.

Rubber planking to create smooth auto crossings is to be installed at all railroad crossings.

5. OTHER UTILITIES

The Hunter Business Park lies within service areas of the City of Riverside (Electricity), the Southern California Gas Company (Gas), Pacific Telephone (Telephone), and private solid waste companies. This utility network can be expanded to meet future demands of the project. The existing overhead electrical system for Hunter Business Park is shown on Exhibits II-11. All future utility line additions will be placed underground with the exception of transmission lines which are always overhead. Funding for the undergrounding of electric utilities will be accomplished by means of an assessment district as provided for in Chapter IV: Implementation.

F. OPEN SPACE

1. OPEN SPACE CONCEPT PLAN

The Open Space concept is illustrated in Exhibit II-12: Open Space Concept. Its basic purpose is to unify the project area through a series of major Gateway streets, pedestrian ways, and parks. The Open Space network will connect existing and proposed activities in the project area. In addition, it will provide a cohesive element among various subareas, individual industrial

will provide a cohesive element among various subareas, individual industrial projects, and differing architectural styles. In conjunction with the Land Use Districts (Exhibit II-3) and the Circulation System (Exhibit II-4), the Open Space system establishes the heart of the Hunter Business Park Plan. Together with the development standards and design guidelines, the implementation of these systems establishes the overall development character for the area. The following describes the major elements of the network.

2. GATEWAY STREETS

The most important streets serving the project area include Columbia Avenue, Spruce Street and Iowa Avenue. Together these streets link the majority of the project area and are characterized as entrance "Gateways" to Hunter Business Park. They establish identity for the project area and are strong determinants of the image established for the park. Also contributing to the area's overall image will be the freeway edge condition.

Gateway streets are proposed as major vehicular streets with boulevard character, but also serve as pedestrian streets. Pedestrian use of Gateway streets should be encouraged. Pedestrian oriented public right-of-way improvements (i.e. landscaping, a "par" exercise course on the loop road) and adjacent private development should be designed to enhance visual quality to Gateway streets.

Many other streets in the project area have the potential to develop as active streets. The concept of the Open Space network is to enhance the public right-of way as a linear park and to supplement these rights-of-way with carefully sited private/public space. Street furnishings, landscaping, water elements, public art and sculpture are important elements of this concept.

3. PARKS

A physically attractive environment is essential to the development of Hunter Business Park. Parks/open spaces should emphasize both active and passive recreational space.

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the research and the objectives of the study. It also provides a brief overview of the literature review and the methodology used in the study.

2. Literature Review

The literature review covers the existing research on the topic and identifies the gaps in the current knowledge. It also discusses the theoretical framework and the hypotheses of the study.

The second part of the paper presents the results of the study. It includes the data analysis, the statistical tests, and the findings of the research. The results are discussed in the context of the literature and the theoretical framework.

The third part of the paper discusses the implications of the study and the conclusions. It also provides recommendations for future research and practical applications.

3. Conclusions

The study concludes that the research objectives have been achieved and that the findings are significant. It also provides a summary of the key points of the paper.

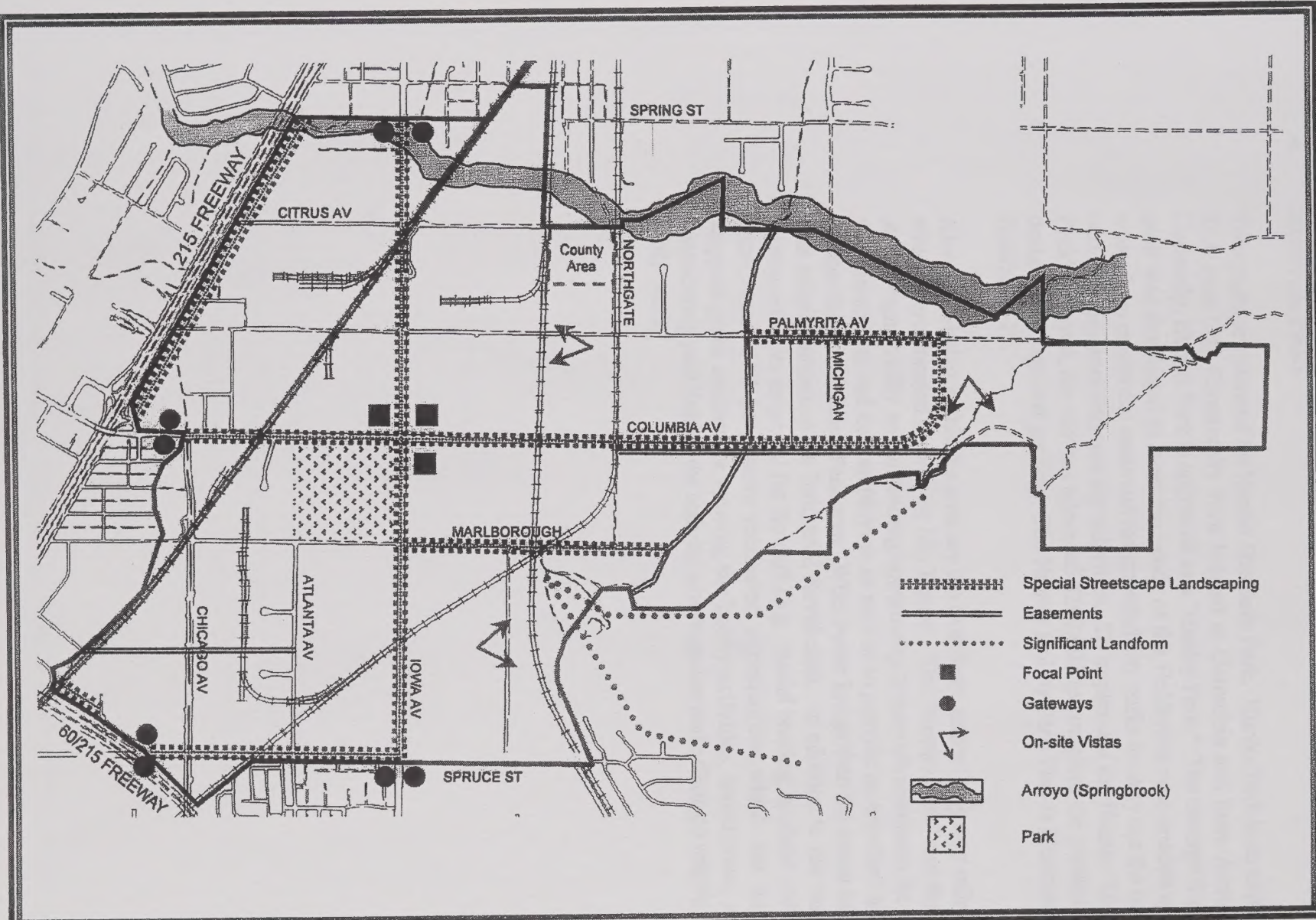


Figure II — 12: Open Space Concept



4. HUNTER PARK

Two parks are planned for Hunter Business Park. Hunter Park is an existing 35.8 acre City Community Park located at Columbia and Iowa Avenues. Currently, Hunter Park is approved as a "Hobby Park." The concept for this park was developed to meet the needs of the Hobbyists who needed space away from residential areas and the crowded city parks to carry out the model boating, airplanes and race car activities. To implement the Hunter "Hobby Park" Concept, the city has allocated \$290,000 to complete the preliminary design drawings and grading. The Hunter Hobby Park Plan is illustrated in Exhibit II-13.

Already existing within the park are the live steam trains (18 gauge railroad) which were donated in 1956 by Mr. Hunter. The "Hobby Park" and the live steam engines offer an outstanding opportunity to provide recreation for both the community and area employees as well as to provide an excellent image for the Hunter Business Park area. What better image than the steam engine that helped introduce the Industrial Revolution. In addition to the various hobby activities proposed for the park (e.g. model boating, airplane and race cars), there will be passive recreation opportunities which can include stepped grass seating for viewing the hobby activities, lunch areas, and a meandering path linking the activity areas together and offering a respite from daily work.

The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 3, 1862. The letter is addressed to the House of Representatives and the Senate. It is a long letter, and it contains a great deal of information. The President begins by expressing his pleasure in the opening of the new Congress. He then goes on to discuss the state of the Union. He mentions the progress of the war, the condition of the country, and the work of the Executive branch. He also discusses the work of the Judiciary and the State Department. The letter is a very important document, and it is one of the most important documents in the history of the United States.

The second part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 3, 1862. The report is addressed to the House of Representatives and the Senate. It is a long report, and it contains a great deal of information. The Secretary begins by discussing the state of the Treasury. He mentions the amount of money in the Treasury, the amount of money that has been received, and the amount of money that has been paid out. He also discusses the work of the Treasury Department. The report is a very important document, and it is one of the most important documents in the history of the United States.

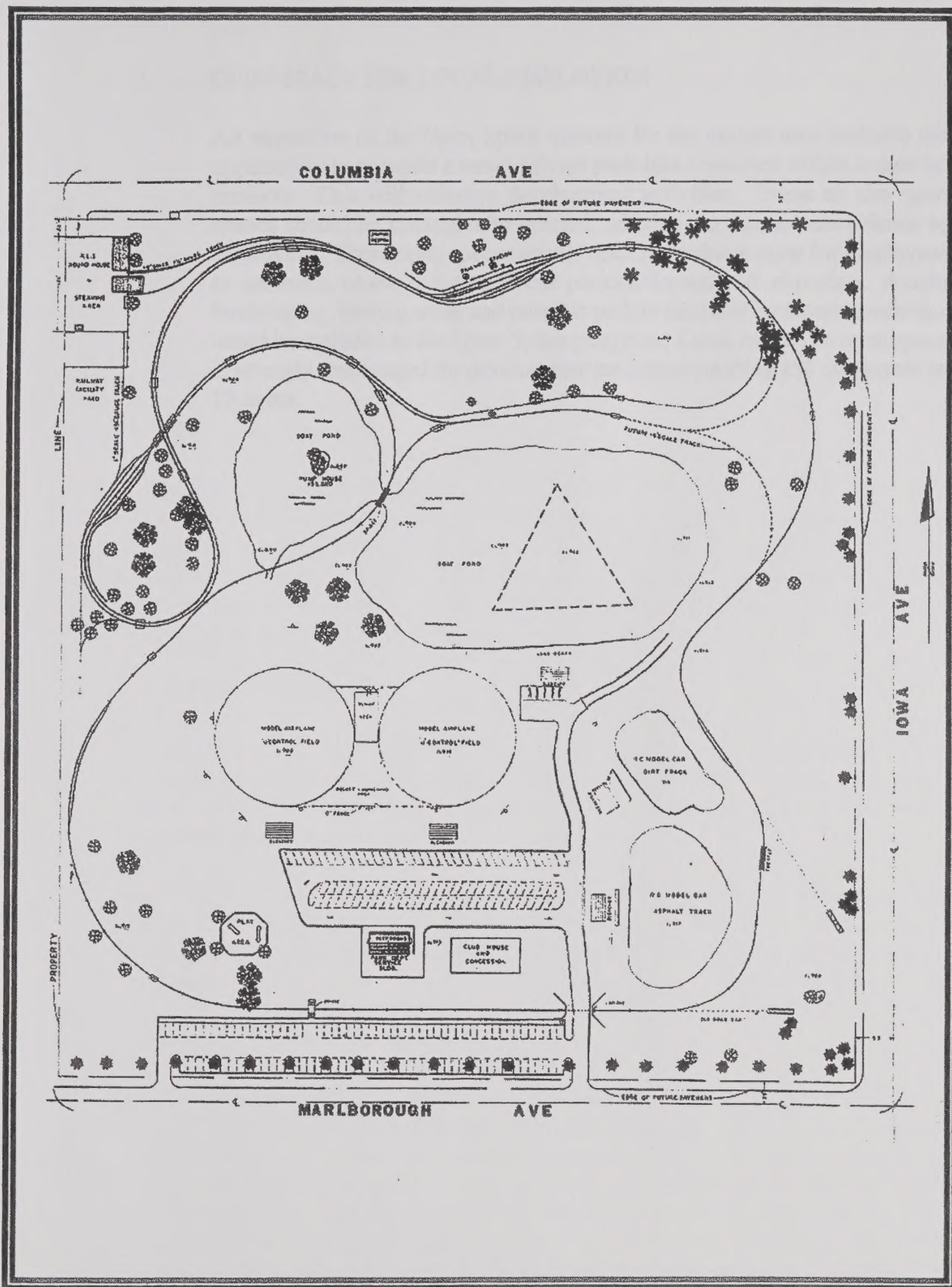


Figure II — 13: *Hunter Hobby Park Plan*



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5. OPEN SPACE FOR LOCAL EMPLOYEES

An expansion of the Open Space concept for the project area includes the opportunity to promote a small private park-like amenities within industrial projects. This will enhance development activities. These on site open spaces should be strategically located, offering maximum convenience to employees. These open spaces should offer an inviting space for employees to eat lunch, or use it during break periods for rest and relaxation. Ample landscaping, seating areas and possible pull-in facilities for catering vehicles could be included in the Open Space program. Local employee open space is strongly encouraged for development projects exceeding 250 employees or 15 acres.

THEORY OF THE EARTH

The theory of the earth is a branch of geology which deals with the origin and development of the earth and its various parts. It is a science which seeks to explain the causes of the various geological phenomena which we observe in nature. The theory of the earth is a very old science, and it has been the subject of much speculation and controversy. In the early days of the world, men believed that the earth was created by the gods, and that it was the work of the gods to create the world. But as time went on, men began to think that the earth was created by natural forces, and that it was the work of these forces to create the world. This was the beginning of the theory of the earth. The theory of the earth is a very important science, and it is one of the most interesting and useful of the sciences. It is a science which has many applications, and it is one of the most important of the sciences. The theory of the earth is a very old science, and it has been the subject of much speculation and controversy. In the early days of the world, men believed that the earth was created by the gods, and that it was the work of the gods to create the world. But as time went on, men began to think that the earth was created by natural forces, and that it was the work of these forces to create the world. This was the beginning of the theory of the earth. The theory of the earth is a very important science, and it is one of the most interesting and useful of the sciences. It is a science which has many applications, and it is one of the most important of the sciences.

III. DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS AND DESIGN GUIDELINES

The Development Standards and Design Guidelines for the Hunter Business Park Specific Plan consist of two sub-sections:

1. Permitted Uses - an outline of typical uses permitted in each land use district. These uses are consistent with the existing zoning of each area.
2. Development Standards and Design Guidelines — special design considerations which are not addressed in the Riverside Municipal Code.

The standards and guidelines have evolved from consideration of goals and objectives for Hunter Business Park, analysis of existing conditions, and consideration of the Industrial Market Analysis and Economic Development Strategy for Riverside prepared by Williams Kuebelbeck & Associates.

These standards, together with current city zoning standards set forth in Title 19 of the Riverside Municipal Code, are intended to implement the Hunter Business Park Specific Plan. They are intended to be utilized by the City, developer and builder to insure that proposed development will proceed in an efficient and coordinated manner, to create a high quality industrial area. The standards and guidelines are designed to be compatible with the three major land use districts in the area.

A. PERMITTED USES

The proposed Land Use Districts discussed in Chapter II define a generalized land use character for each of the three districts in the Hunter Business Park area. These three districts are the General Industrial District, the Garden Industrial District and the Industrial Park District.

Within each of the three land use districts, Title 19 of the Riverside Municipal Code permits or prohibits certain uses in certain zones. Exhibit III-1: Existing Zoning illustrates the existing zoning the area. The zones which exist in each district are as follows:

General Industrial District

The General Industrial District is primarily zoned for Manufacturing Park (MP), Light Manufacturing (M-1), and General Manufacturing (M-2) uses. There are several small areas zoned for Restricted commercial (C-2), General Commercial (C-3), Restricted Office (R-O) and Residential (R-1). In addition, a Business Park (BP) combining zones exists in certain parts of this district. In the case of this district, this zone combines with an MP zone to permit a limited range of retail commercial uses having a close association with, providing convenience to, or which are compatible with office, wholesale, warehousing and manufacturing uses permitted in these

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE HUMAN MIND

The development of the human mind is a complex process that involves the interaction of various factors, including genetics, environment, and experience.

One of the primary factors influencing the development of the human mind is genetics. The brain is a highly complex organ, and its development is largely determined by the genes inherited from the parents.

Another important factor is the environment. The social and cultural context in which a child grows up can have a significant impact on the development of their mind.

Experience also plays a crucial role in the development of the human mind. As a child interacts with the world around them, they learn from their experiences, which helps to shape their cognitive abilities and emotional responses.

The development of the human mind is a continuous process that continues throughout life. As individuals encounter new challenges and experiences, their minds continue to grow and adapt, allowing them to learn and evolve.

Understanding the factors that influence the development of the human mind is essential for educators, parents, and healthcare professionals. By creating a supportive environment, we can help children reach their full potential.

Research in this field is ongoing, and as we learn more about the brain and its development, we can develop more effective strategies to support children's cognitive and emotional growth.

It is important to remember that every child is unique, and their development will follow its own path. Patience and support are key to helping children thrive.

The development of the human mind is a remarkable journey, and it is one that we should all strive to understand and support. By fostering a rich and supportive environment, we can ensure that every child has the opportunity to reach their full potential.

zones.

Garden Industrial District

The Garden Industrial District is zoned only for Manufacturing Park (MP) uses. A total of about 71 acres were zoned RA -Residential Agricultural pursuant to Measure C, however, their zoning was changed to MP under the adoption of Case R-20-890/SPA-3-890 in 1990.

Industrial Park District

The Industrial Park District is zoned for Manufacturing Park (MP) uses with a residential (R-1) infill area north of the Springbrook arroyo.

The uses which are permitted within the zones of the district establish the land use character of the district. Because there are a number of different zones in the General Industrial District, this district will be characterized by a wide variety of uses and use types. Both the Garden Industrial and Industrial Park Districts have the same zoning, Manufacturing Park (MP), thus their uses will be similar and character of these areas will be determined by factors other than land use. For example, utilization of the 5 acre minimum parcel size for initial planning and development purposes in the Industrial Park district will enhance internal project consistency from a planning, circulation and site design perspective.

Title 19 of the Riverside Municipal Code prevails in all land use decisions for the Hunter Business Park Specific Plan area. The Specific Plan cannot permit any uses in the area which are prohibited by Title 19. The Specific Plan can, however, be more restrictive than Title 19 and prohibit uses which would normally be permitted under the existing zoning. Thus, the Specific Plan is a tool for establishing the desired land use and development character for each district.

Table 2, the Land Use Matrix uses the three land use districts and the existing district zoning to identify the uses which are permitted within the Specific Plan area.

B. PERMITTED USES

Uses permitted within each district are those permitted by Title 19 of the Riverside Municipal Code with some limitations and restrictions as provided for in this Specific Plan document. These uses are indicated by a "P" in Table III-1: Land Use Matrix.

THEORY OF THE EARTH

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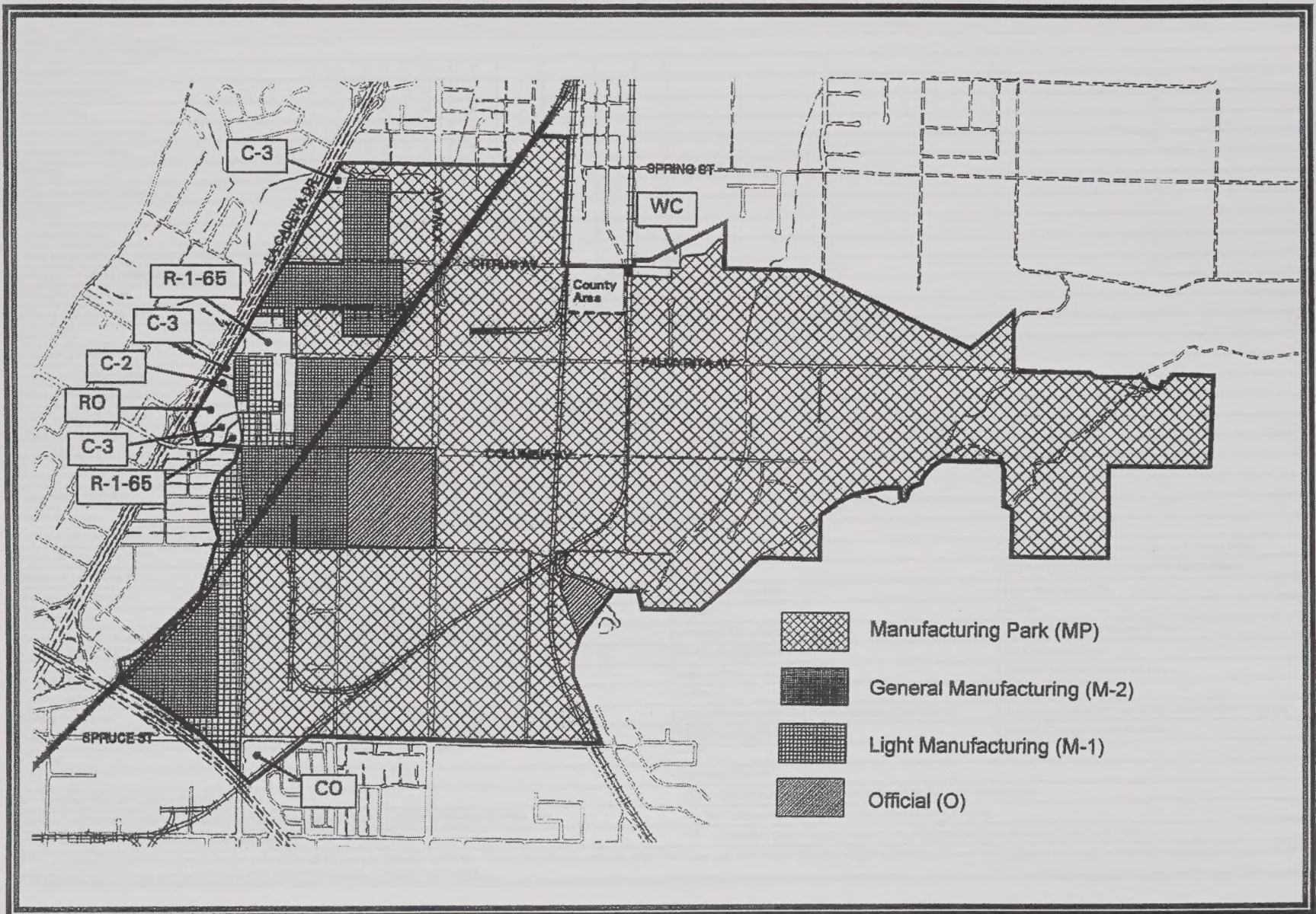


Figure III — 1: *Existing Zoning*



PERMITTED USES	General Industrial District								Garden Industrial District		Industrial Park District	
ZONING	MP-BP	MP	M-1	M-2	G-2	G-3	RO	RI	MP	MP		
INDUSTRIAL/MANUFACTURING												
Wholesale Distribution	P	P	P	P					P	P		
Warehousing/Storage	P	P	P	P					P	P		
Manufacturing	P	P	P	P					P	P		
Research and Development	P	P	P	P					P	P		
Publishing and Printing	P	P	P	P					P	P		
OFFICE												
Office and Administrative	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P		
RETAIL												
Convenience Sales					P	P						
Eating and Drinking (in conjunction with a permitted use)	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P		
Eating and Drinking (Independent Business)	CUP	CUP	CUP	P	P	P	CUP		CUP	CUP		
Business Supply Retail	P			P	P	P						
Building Supplies and Sales				P	P	P						
SERVICES												
Automotive Rental					P	P						
Automotive Service Station	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP						
Building Maintenance Services			P	P		P						
Business Support Services	P				P	P	P					
Heavy Equipment Sales and Rental						P						
Medical/Health Care Services	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P		
Personal Services	P				P	P						
Recreational Facilities	CUP	CUP			CUP	P			CUP	CUP		
Repair Services	P		P	P		CUP**			CUP	CUP		
DESIGN STANDARDS FOR SPECIFIC PLAN AREA												
Minimum Parcel Size ****	Per Underlying Zone								One Acre	Five Acres (One Acre after Approved Master Plan)		
Minimum Lot Width ****	Per Underlying Zone								140 Feet	300 Feet (140 Feet after Approved Master Plan)		
Building Site Coverage	Not Greater than 50%								Not Greater than 50%	Not Greater than 50%		
Building Height	As Defined for Each Parcel per the Existing Zoning								45 Feet	45 Feet		
Building Setbacks from Major Secondary Street ***, ****	Average 50 Feet; Minimum 40 Feet								Average 50 Feet; Minimum 40 Feet	Average 50 Feet; Minimum 40 Feet		
Building Setbacks from Local Streets	Per Underlying Zone								Per Underlying Zone	Per Underlying Zone		
Interior Building Setbacks	Side and Rear; Minimum 20 Feet								Side and Rear; Minimum 20 Feet	Side and Rear; Minimum 20 Feet		
Parking Setbacks ***	20 Feet All Zones								20 Feet	20 Feet		
Parking Standards	To Be Determined by Use Within Structure (Per Title 19)								To Be Determined by Use Within Structure (Per Title 19)	To Be Determined by Use Within Structure (Per Title 19)		
Tenancy	Multiple Tenant Parcels Permitted								Multiple Tenant Parcels Permitted	Multiple Tenant Parcels Permitted		
NOTES												
									Signs per Title 19			
P = Permitted Use with Design Review Approval									CUP = Conditional Use Permit with Approval by Planning Commission			
Certain Uses Normally Allowed in the Zoning Classifications above are Precluded in this Specific Plan Area.									* — No Commercial Uses Shall Be Permitted on Iowa Avenue			
** — Permitted Within a Completely Enclosed Building									*** — Columbia, Marlborough, Spruce, Iowa, Chicago and Columbia Loop Easterly of Iowa			
**** — Parcels approved under a master plan and associated design guidelines as outlined in 1.1 may be less than one acre, with widths less than 140 feet per City Planning Commission approval. In addition, a front yard setback of twenty-feet is permitted and interior side and rear yard setbacks may be reduced to zero upon City Planning Commission approval.												

Table III — 1: Land Use Matrix



C. CONDITIONAL USES

All uses permitted within Hunter Business Park are uses permitted in the area by Title 19 of the Riverside Municipal Code. The Specific Plan shall not permit any uses in the Hunter Business Park area which are not presently permitted under Title 19. The Hunter Business Park Specific Plan may, however, be more restrictive in these districts and prohibit uses which are permitted by Title 19.

Conditional uses are those land uses which are deemed to possess location, use, building, or traffic characteristics of such unique and special form as to make impractical or undesirable their automatic inclusion as permitted uses in certain zones. Development projects requiring a Conditional Use Permit shall be required to comply with the regulations of Section 19.64.010 of Title 19 or the Riverside Municipal Code. The Planning Commission shall make the following findings before the granting a Conditional Use Permit:

1. That the proposed use will comply with the purposes of the General Land Use designation in which it is located including all provisions of the General Plan and Specific Plan, if applicable.
2. That the proposed use, together with conditions applicable thereto, will not be detrimental to the public health, safety and welfare or injurious to properties or improvements in the area.

These uses are indicated by a "CUP" in Table III-1: Land Use Matrix.

D. USE RESTRICTIONS

The following restriction shall apply to all properties in the Specific Plan area:

1. No uses shall be permitted which will emit any offensive odor, dust, noxious gas, noise, vibration, smoke, heat, or glare beyond the parcel wherein such use is located. All uses shall comply with standards of performance, Section 19.46.120 a-n of Title 19 Riverside Municipal Code.

E. DEFINITIONS

The permitted uses Shown in Table III-1 are defined as follows:

Industrial/Manufacturing/Wholesale

Industrial uses include the manufacture, assembly, fabrication, warehousing and wholesale distribution of goods.

Wholesale distribution — Activities include, but are not limited to, the distribution

The first part of the report describes the background and objectives of the study. It also outlines the methodology used in the research, including the selection of participants and the data collection process.

The second part of the report presents the results of the study. It discusses the findings related to the effectiveness of the intervention and the impact on the participants' behavior and attitudes.

The third part of the report discusses the implications of the findings for practice and policy. It also provides recommendations for future research and evaluation.

The fourth part of the report provides a summary of the key findings and conclusions. It also includes a list of references and an appendix with additional data and information.

The fifth part of the report provides a list of appendices and a list of references.

The sixth part of the report provides a list of references.

The seventh part of the report provides a list of references.

The eighth part of the report provides a list of references.

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The eleventh part of the report provides a list of references.

The twelfth part of the report provides a list of references.

The thirteenth part of the report provides a list of references.

The fourteenth part of the report provides a list of references.

of goods in large quantities for resale.

Warehousing/Storage — Activities include the storage of goods in a space specifically intended for this purpose.

Manufacturing — Activities typically include, but are not limited to, the assembly fabrication or manufacturing of furniture, food products, garments, signage, electrical appliances and toys. (The manufacturing of fish, meat, sauerkraut, and vinegar products and the rendering or refining of fats and oils is prohibited.) Prior to approval of the manufacturing of any product using yeast the applicant shall provide documentation, from an individual qualified in odor control and measurement, that the process proposed does not produce odors that will be noticeable beyond the subject property boundaries and the Best Available Control Technology (BACT) shall be used to reduce the Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) emissions to a level acceptable by the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD).

Research and Development — Activities typically include, but are not limited to, scientific research and theoretical studies and investigations, including the fabrication and testing of prototypes, and the performance of environmental tests, and related activities, by or under the supervision of professional scientists and highly trained specialists in the field of physical, economic, or social research.

Incubator Industry — Business enterprise characterized by minimal building space needs and employees.

Publishing and Printing

Office

Administrative and Office: Activities typically include, but are not limited to, professional, executive, management, or administrative uses of private, profit-oriented firms others than public utility firms. Uses typically include, but are not limited to, administrative, legal, medical, financial and insurance offices, and architectural firms. Any drive-up service is specifically excluded.

Retail

Building Supplies and Sales: Activities typically include, but are not limited to, the retail sale or rental, from the premises, of goods and equipment, including paint, glass, hardware, fixtures, electrical supplies and lumber, and hardware stores and may have outdoor storage where allowed.

Business Supply Retail: Activities typically include, but are not limited to, retail sales, rental, or repair from the premises, of office equipment, office supplies and similar office goods, primarily to firms and other organizations utilizing the goods,

and a full range of services, including the following:

1. A full range of services, including the following:

2. A full range of services, including the following:

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7. A full range of services, including the following:

8. A full range of services, including the following:

9. A full range of services, including the following:

rather than to individuals. They exclude the sale or rental of motor vehicles and the sale of materials used in construction of buildings or other structures.

Convenience Sales: Activities typically include, but are not limited to, the retail sales from the establishments or places of business primarily engaged in the provision of frequently or recurrently needed small personal convenience items. These include various general retail sales and personal service of an appropriate size and scale to meet the above criteria. Uses typically includes, but are not limited to, beauty and barber shops, apparel laundering and dry-cleaning establishments, and neighborhood grocery stores.

Eating and Drinking Establishments: Activities typically include, but are not limited to, establishments or places of business primarily engaged in the sale of prepared foods and beverages for on-premise consumption. Typical uses include restaurants and short order eating places or bars, excluding free standing fast food type services.

Service

Automotive Rental: Activities typically include, but are not limited to, the rental, from the premise, of motor vehicles. Uses typically include, but are not limited to car rental agencies.

Automotive Service Station: Activities typically include, but are not limited to, the sale from the premises of goods and the provision of services normally required in the day-to-day operation of motor vehicles, including the principal sale of petroleum products, the incidental sale of tires, batteries, replacement items, lubricating services, and the performance of minor repairs, such as tuneups, tire changes and brake work, as well as convenience markets in conjunction with the service station all subject to a conditional use permit.

Building Maintenance Services: Activities typically include, but are not limited to, maintenance and custodial services, window cleaning services, disinfecting and exterminating services, and janitorial services.

Business Support Services: Activities typically include, but are not limited to, firms rather than individuals engaged in the provision of services of a clerical, employment, protective, or minor processing nature, including multi-copy and blue-print services. They exclude the printing of books, other than pamphlets and small reports for another firm, and where the storage of goods other than samples is prohibited. Typical uses include secretarial services, telephone answering services, and blueprint services.

Heavy Equipment Sales and Rental: Activities include, but are not limited to, the sale or rental from the premises of heavy construction equipment, trucks, and farm equipment together with maintenance. Uses typically include, but are not limited to,

1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the position of the various groups of the population.

2. The second part of the report deals with the economic situation of the country and the position of the various groups of the population.

3. The third part of the report deals with the social situation of the country and the position of the various groups of the population.

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the cultural situation of the country and the position of the various groups of the population.

5. The fifth part of the report deals with the political situation of the country and the position of the various groups of the population.

6. The sixth part of the report deals with the international situation of the country and the position of the various groups of the population.

7. The seventh part of the report deals with the future of the country and the position of the various groups of the population.

8. The eighth part of the report deals with the conclusion of the report and the position of the various groups of the population.

9. The ninth part of the report deals with the appendix of the report and the position of the various groups of the population.

heavy trucks and construction equipment dealers.

Medical/Health Care Services: Activities typically include, but are not limited to, establishments primarily engaged in the provision of personal health services including prevention, diagnosis and treatment or rehabilitation services provided by physicians, dentists, nurses and other health personnel as well as the provision of medical testing and analysis services, but excludes those classified as any public use type. Typical uses include medical offices, dental laboratories and fitness or wellness clinics.

Personal Services: Activities typically include, but are not limited to, information, instruction and similar services of a personal nature. Uses typically include, but are not limited to, driving schools, day care facilities, travel bureaus, and photography studios.

Recreational Facilities: Activities typically include, but are not limited to, sports performed, either indoor or outdoor, which require a facility for conducting the recreational activity. Uses typically include, but are not limited to, tennis courts, sports fields, and golf courses.

Repair Services: Activities typically include, but are not limited to repair services involving articles such as upholstery, furniture, and large electrical appliance.

City/Public Use

Public use types include the performance of utility, educational, recreational, cultural, medical protective, government, and other uses which are strongly vested with public or social importance.

Civic Services - Activities typically include, but are not limited to, management or administrative services performed by public, quasi-public, and public, governmental or utility administrative offices. Uses typically include, but are not limited to, public parks, and open space areas of an active or passive character, playgrounds, playing fields, and community halls.

Utility Facilities/Services - Activities typically include, but are not limited to, those performed by public agencies which are strongly vested in the public interest.

Prohibited Uses

Uses prohibited within Hunter Business Park are: automobile impound yards (M-1); feed and fuel yards (M-1), and poultry and rabbit killing (M-1).

No commercial uses shall be permitted on Iowa Avenue.

F. DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

Development Standards for Hunter Business Park are intended to define and emphasize the uniqueness of the project area and to establish a high quality level of development. This will be accomplished by providing a framework of continuity and consistency through development.

The development of each parcel within Hunter Business Park is controlled and restricted by these Development Standards and Design Guidelines and must also meet all requirements of the City of Riverside as well as applicable governmental codes and regulations.

The development standards for the Hunter Business Park area address general provisions which include:

- Lot standards
- Utility service
- Building Material Requirements
- Signs
- Circulation
- Design Review

1.0 General Provisions

The purpose of standards within General Provisions is to establish minimum standards regulating specific details in the development of any project within the Hunter Business Park area.

1.1 Lot Standards

The purpose of lot standards is to establish adequate development sites so that appropriate site planning criteria (i.e., parking, ingress and egress) can be accommodated. Table III-1: Land Use Matrix, summarizes the lot standards for the three land use districts.

Minimum parcel size shall be one (1) acre in the General Industrial and Garden Industrial Districts.

Minimum parcel size shall be five (5) acres or the existing legally established lot size in the Industrial Park District for planning approval and overall development purposes. The overall development requirement is based on the concept of a unified architectural theme along with mutual parking and access agreements. Following approval of an overall development plan these parcels could be divided into as small as one (1) acre parcels for sales or leasing purposes. The standards of the MP - Manufacturing Park Zone shall apply for land division and development purposes

unless specifically modified by this Specific Plan. Industrial condominiums shall be permitted to accommodate leases or sales within the framework of an approved overall development plan.

Except along designated major arterials, the above minimum parcel size in the Industrial Park District may be reduced to a minimum of .5 acre if a master plot plan and design guidelines are submitted and approved by the Planning Commission in conjunction with a subdivision map. The master plot plan shall clearly indicate all site elements, including building locations, access, circulation, parking, landscaped areas, fences/walls, walkways, loading zones, storage areas, trash enclosures, lighting, and the like. The design guidelines shall address architecture, signage, screening, landscaping, fences/walls, and lighting as required for all other development proposals by this chapter. In addition, CC&Rs, to establish the design guidelines and other appropriate development criteria, shall be required for all projects approved under this provision. Additional Planning Commission approval is not required for development on individual parcels as long as the development is in substantial compliance with the approved master plot plan and design guidelines.

Minimum Lot Width

Minimum lot width shall be 140 feet in the General Industrial and Garden Industrial Districts, and 300 feet in the Industrial Park District unless otherwise approved by the Planning Commission as part of a master plan.

Building Site Coverage

Building site coverage shall not exceed fifty (50) percent in all districts.

Building Height

Maximum building heights shall be as defined for each parcel in the General Industrial District per the existing zoning district. (Title 19- Riverside Municipal Code). Maximum building heights shall be 45' in the Garden Industrial and Industrial Park Districts.

Building Setbacks

Front - All parcels fronting on a major arterial or industrial collector shall have an average setback of fifty (50) feet from the right-of-way with a minimum setback forty (40) feet from the right-of-way. Parcels containing less than one acre as approved under a master plan and associated design guidelines as outlined under 1.1 above shall have a minimum setback of twenty-feet.

Side and Rear - Minimum of twenty (20) feet except where a setback area abuts a major arterial or secondary collector, in which case front setbacks prevail. Parcels

containing less than one acre as approved under a master plan and associated design guidelines as outlined in 1.1 above may have interior side and rear setbacks reduced to zero upon approval by the Planning Commission.

The development standards for the existing zoning districts apply to all other parcels adjacent to interior streets in their entirety.

Parking Setbacks

Parking setbacks from major arterials and secondary collectors (Iowa Avenue, Spruce Street and Chicago Avenue) shall be 20 feet from the right-of-way. All other minimum requirements for parking and landscaping setbacks shall be consistent with standards required in the Zoning Code (19.74) for the underlying zone. The parking setback shall be considered part of the total building setback-provided that the average building setback is maintained according to the street classification.

Tenancy

Multiple tenant parcels shall be permitted in the General Industrial and Garden Industrial Districts. Large single tenant users shall be encouraged in the Industrial Park District, but not required.

1.2 Building Materials

Except within the areas northerly of Columbia Avenue and westerly of Iowa Avenue, the use of prefab metal, such as roll formed metal siding or corrugated metal, shall be prohibited from use within the Hunter Business Park Specific Plan boundaries. This does not preclude the use of metal detail as part of architecturally designed buildings. (An example of this would "Corten" steel, a steel which is designed so the outside surface oxidizes.) Where permitted, metal buildings (northerly of Columbia and westerly of Iowa Avenue) are subject to the following:

- Metal buildings shall be permitted as accessory buildings and not as a primary building;
- The new metal building shall be of a high quality appearance;
- The new metal building shall be located no closer than 50 feet to the primary street frontage and no closer than the existing primary building; and
- Landscaping or other screening may be required.

1.3 Signs

Signage shall follow the requirements set forth in Chapter 19.76 of Title 19 of the Riverside Municipal Code.

1.4 Utilities

The purpose of the utility service standard is for the efficient distribution of utilities designed to be compatible with the surrounding environment. The following shall apply to the Hunter Business Park Specific Plan area:

- All existing and new utilities 12kv or less within the project area along adjacent major arterials (Columbia, Iowa, Marlborough and Spruce Avenues) shall be installed underground. Funding for the undergrounding of these lines shall be accomplished by means of an assessment district as provided for in Chapter IV: Implementation. All 69kv lines are required to remain above ground. Other lines on the 69kv poles shall be undergrounded.
- For subdivision approvals the installation of cable conduits in the public right-of-way is required to the Public Works and Public Utilities Departments.

1.5 Circulation

G. ACCESS

Circulation standards are intended to assure the effectiveness, capacity and safety of the roadways.

- Access to arterials shall be granted to parcels, but will be limited to one access point per 300 feet of frontage for parcels with greater than 300 feet of frontage, or one access point per parcel with less than 300 feet of frontage. For example, for 250 feet of frontage, one access point shall be permitted; for 750 feet of frontage, two access points shall be permitted.
- No development shall be permitted on parcels without improved street access. For purposes of this standard, a street is a maintained public street or alley. A private street is subject to the approval of the City Planning and Public Works Department.
- Access points, wherever possible, shall be located a minimum of 200 feet from the back of curb returns at intersections, on four (4) lane or wider roads (88' and 110' streets).

H. RIGHT-OF-WAY

- Dedication of the right-of-way, as shown on the City's Circulation/Transportation Planned Street Lines or in this Specific Plan, shall be required as a condition of approval for all development.

I. LOCAL STREETS

Local streets, within the project area, shall connect planning areas with the arterial roadways. Local streets within the project area shall have a sixty-six (66) foot (secondary) right-of-way. Planned local streets shall provide a minimum of two 14 foot travel lanes (one each direction) and on-street parking opportunities. The required local street pattern shall allow the maximum flexibility to each arterial traffic flow. The pattern of local streets developed for the project area shall recognize the following:

- Streets shall be provided along property lines where possible.
- Local streets shall be planned to relieve traffic demand of arterials either by providing parallel routes or by local streets only feeding arterial streets.

The need for precise location, design, and the geometrics of local streets shall be submitted for approval at the time development is proposed. Such review shall be based upon the adopted Public Works Engineering/Design Standards.

J. PRIVATE STREETS

Private streets may be desirable in new developments where they would enhance property identification, provide for control of access and where special overall design concepts may be involved. To insure that private streets are constructed in a manner which will not create emergency access to hazards or future maintenance problems, the following shall be applied to approvals:

- Private streets shall be limited to cul-de-sacs and to minor local streets not carrying through traffic.
- Private streets shall be permitted only when access is provided from a public right-of-way.
- An irrevocable offer of dedication may be required of the developer at his expense prior to recordation.
- Private streets shall be constructed to the same standards as comparable local public streets in industrial areas to include a minimum of 44' of paving between curbs adopted to the City Engineering Design Standards. The

1. The first part of the thesis is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x)$ defined by the equation $f(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$. It is shown that $f(x)$ is a constant function and that the only solution of the equation is $f(x) = 0$.

CHAPTER II

In the second part of the thesis, we study the properties of the function $f(x)$ defined by the equation $f(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$. It is shown that $f(x)$ is a constant function and that the only solution of the equation is $f(x) = 0$.

In the third part of the thesis, we study the properties of the function $f(x)$ defined by the equation $f(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$. It is shown that $f(x)$ is a constant function and that the only solution of the equation is $f(x) = 0$.

In the fourth part of the thesis, we study the properties of the function $f(x)$ defined by the equation $f(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$. It is shown that $f(x)$ is a constant function and that the only solution of the equation is $f(x) = 0$.

CHAPTER III

In the fifth part of the thesis, we study the properties of the function $f(x)$ defined by the equation $f(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$. It is shown that $f(x)$ is a constant function and that the only solution of the equation is $f(x) = 0$.

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construction of private streets will require a permit for encroachment onto a public right-of-way.

- All other provisions of Resolution 12220 dealing with private streets and drives shall also prevail.

Pedestrian access within Hunter Business Park shall be constructed in accordance with the following policies:

- Walkways within public street right-of-ways shall be City Engineering's standards and shall be located as provided for in the typical street cross sections (refer to Exhibit II-5: Roadway Sections).
- Internal walkways shall be separated from vehicular drives with a curb, berm or other appropriate means, and shall connect at safe and convenient points with sidewalks and street crossings with public rights-of-way.
- Pedestrian walkways shall directly link each building in the development project with parking areas, other buildings, and off-site areas.

1.6 Design Review

The design review procedures set forth in Title 19 of the Riverside Municipal Code (Chapter 19.62) shall apply to all commercial, office, and industrial properties in the Hunter Business Park Specific Plan Area.

K. DESIGN GUIDELINES

The Design Guidelines for Hunter Business Park and individual parcels will help insure the implementation of a quality development and maintain the concept of a strong master-planned industrial community.

1.0 Architectural Concept

The architecture of Hunter Business Park shall possess an underlying compatibility among the various buildings through the use of harmonious materials, finishes, and colors while promoting individual expression and identity. The architectural style shall be in the contemporary vocabulary. All buildings shall project simplicity while contrasting the solid mass elements with the elements of the glazing and openings. These comprise minimum architectural standards. Innovative design and the use of higher quality materials are encouraged.

2.0 Landscape Concept

The basic objective of the Landscape Concept is to create a strong sense of project

1. The first part of the report is a general introduction to the subject of the study.

2. The second part of the report is a detailed description of the methods used in the study.

3. The third part of the report is a discussion of the results of the study.

4. The fourth part of the report is a conclusion and a list of references.

5. The fifth part of the report is a list of appendices.

6. The sixth part of the report is a list of figures and tables.

7. The seventh part of the report is a list of footnotes.

8. The eighth part of the report is a list of references.

9. The ninth part of the report is a list of appendices.

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11. The eleventh part of the report is a list of footnotes.

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13. The thirteenth part of the report is a list of appendices.

14. The fourteenth part of the report is a list of figures and tables.

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16. The sixteenth part of the report is a list of references.

identity throughout the Hunter Business Park Plan Area.

The intent of the Landscape Concept is to establish a park-like setting which creates not only a strong landscape framework for the buildings, but also provides a pleasant pedestrian circulation system along the major Gateway Streets. The Hunter Business Landscape Concept separates and defines three basic landscape zones:

1. Monument Entrances/Gateway Streets
2. Hierarchy of Streetscape Treatment
3. Individual Interior Parcels.

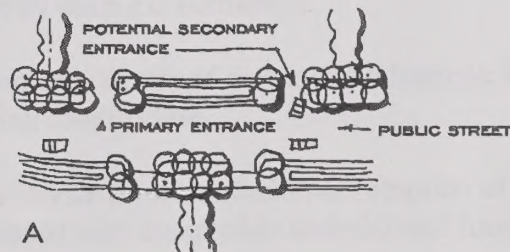
The selection of plant materials shall be made with water conservation and low maintenance characteristics as considerations. The aesthetic qualities of landscaping and plant material shall blend with the native plant material in the area especially at the edges of the project to Box Springs Mountain Regional Park.

Specific Landscape Design Criteria are presented in Section 4.0.

3.0 Site Planning Concepts

3.1 Entry Drives

1. Each parcel shall have at least one primary entry drive. The concept of this primary entrance point is to provide consistent formal plantings for trees of an evergreen variety. (See Diagram A).



2. Most parcels will have an opportunity for a secondary entry. Secondary entries are subject to approval by the City of Riverside Public Works Department and shall be reviewed on an individual basis at the time of site design. This additional entrance shall include plantings of deciduous trees.

3.2 Parking

1. Parking requirements for layouts, sizes, and ratios shall comply with Chapter 19.74 Title 19 Zoning: Riverside Municipal Code.

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The Problem of the Medical Student in the United States
The Medical Student in the United States
The Medical Student in the United States
The Medical Student in the United States

ORIGINAL ARTICLES

THE MEDICAL STUDENT IN THE UNITED STATES

W. H. WELLS

The medical student in the United States is a problem of increasing importance. The student is no longer a passive recipient of knowledge, but an active participant in the learning process. The student is no longer a passive recipient of knowledge, but an active participant in the learning process. The student is no longer a passive recipient of knowledge, but an active participant in the learning process.

THE MEDICAL STUDENT IN THE UNITED STATES

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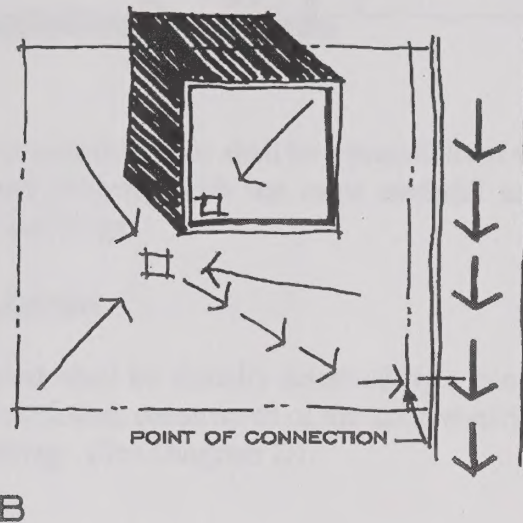
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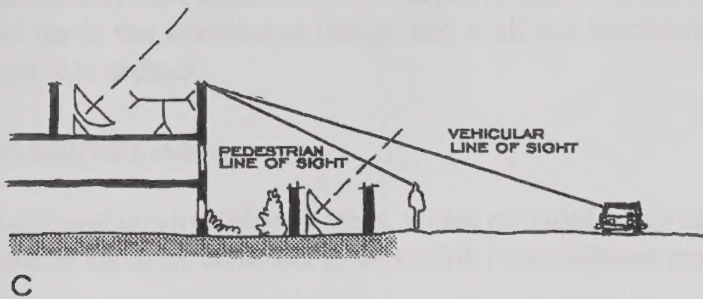
3.3 Grading and Drainage

1. Drainage: Drainage of surface parking parcels and roof areas shall terminate at an underground storm drain system or approved street flow system. (See Diagram B).



3.4 Utilities and Communications Devices

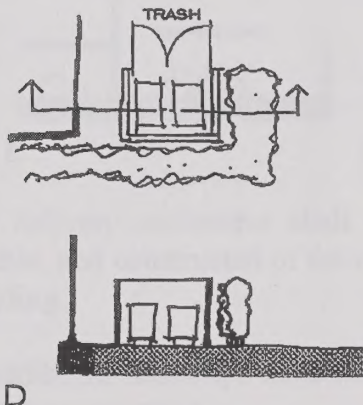
1. All new utilities, including those for rehabilitation building construction, shall be installed and maintained underground.
2. Utilities shall be designed and installed to minimize disruption of off-site activity during construction.
3. Temporary overhead power and telephone facilities shall be permitted only during construction.
4. Any device for transmission or reception of communication signals shall be screened with compatible material and finishes as utilized in the building.
 - A. Rooftop devices may extend above the building's highest architectural element and shall not be visible within a horizontal line of sight from any major arterial or secondary collector. (See Diagram C.)



- B. Ground-mounted devices shall be screened from view from adjacent streets and property with the same material and finishes as the adjacent buildings.

3.5 Trash and Transformers

1. Outdoor trash areas shall be visually screened by a minimum 6 foot high, noncombustible enclosure constructed of the same materials and finishes as the adjacent building. (See Diagram D).

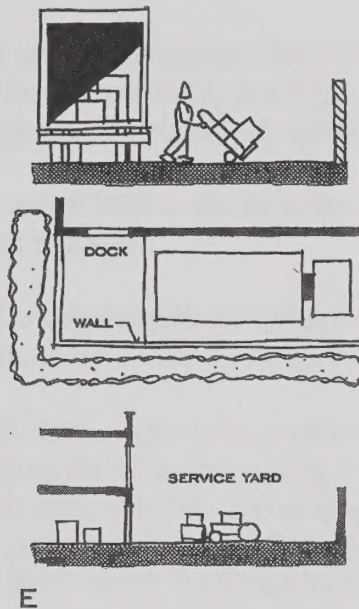


2. Trash enclosures shall be designed and located so as not to be highly visible from adjacent streets and property.
3. Transformers and emergency generators, where required, shall be screened by walls or dense landscaping.
4. Above ground transformers and trash enclosures shall not be permitted within the "front" street side building setback. Transformers located in the "front" street side setback shall be underground.
5. Above-ground switching devices, installed as a part of the backbone utility

system, shall be screened from view from adjacent streets by shrub elements as provided for in the streetscape design and shall not be permitted in the "front" street side setback.

3.6 Service and Delivery Areas

1. Loading docks and service delivery areas, where provided, shall be screened, recessed, and/or enclosed so as not to be visible from adjacent streets. (See Diagram E).



2. Service and delivery enclosures shall be a minimum of 8 feet high, noncombustible, and constructed of the same materials and finishes as the adjacent building.
3. The use of additional landscape materials to augment the enclosure walls shall be strongly encouraged.
4. No materials, supplies, or equipment, including company owned or operated trucks, shall be stored in any area on a site except inside a closed building or behind a visual barrier.

3.7 Wall/Fences

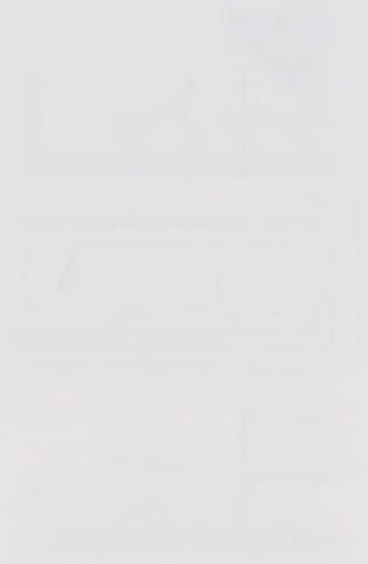
Walls/fences are to be utilized for either landscape design elements or to create visual barriers for screening purposes as outlined in 3.6 above.

1. Walls or fences shall be required as a means of screening when landscaping materials alone are insufficient. (See Diagram F).

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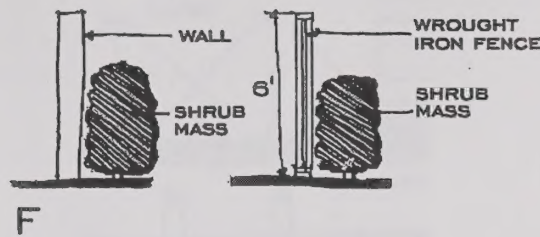
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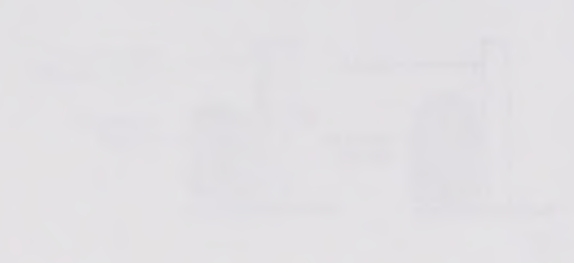
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2. Solid walls and fences required for screening, loading and outdoor storage areas shall be at least six (6) feet high. A wall up to a maximum of twelve (12) feet high may be permitted subject to the granting of a variance.
3. Walls constructed within the required front setback areas shall not exceed three (3) feet in height.
4. Walls shall be constructed of masonry or concrete materials consistent with, and complementary to, the building architecture.
5. Landscaped block walls with suitable returns are required for screening purposes along the front yard setbacks. Maximum 8-foot high chain link fencing with adequate landscape screening shall be allowed along the side and rear property lines of interior lots where not visible from the public right-of-way. It is the applicant's responsibility to demonstrate that chain link fencing is not visible from the public right-of-way. Walls, fencing and landscape screening shall be subject to Design Review Board approval.
6. Walls or fences shall not be required between separate lots unless deemed necessary for security or screening purposes. Such walls located on property lines between lots shall not exceed six (6) feet in height.

3.8 Lighting

1. Lighting shall be used to provide illumination for security and safety of parking, loading, and access areas.
2. All lighting shall be shielded (cut off) to keep light spread within the site boundaries.
3. Pole light fixtures in parking areas shall not exceed thirty (30) feet in height. (See Diagram G).



The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the position of the various groups of the population. It is a very general and superficial treatment of the subject, but it gives a good impression of the state of the country.

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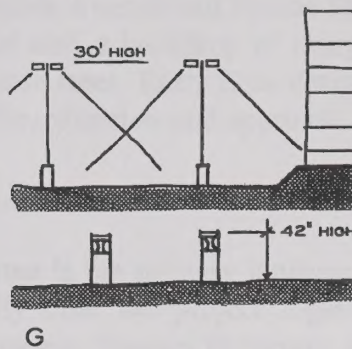
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4. Security light fixtures shall not project above the fascia or roofline of the building.

3.9 Rail Service

Rail service is an important asset of the industrial park. Therefore, uses which are dependent upon such rail service shall comply with the following standards:

1. Spur trackage shall not be permitted along any building frontage and shall be confined to the rear and sides of any buildings served.
2. At grade spur trackage, crossings shall be avoided, if possible.
3. All rail crossings and any spur construction must be approved by the affected railroad and the Public Utilities Commission.

4.0 Landscape Design Criteria

The landscape concept establishes three basic landscape zones:

- Monument Entry/Gateway Streets
- Streetscape Zone
- Individual Interior Parcel Zone

The following landscape design criteria define the overall planting, paving, (hardscape), lighting, and graphic concepts. Individual owners are allowed the flexibility to express their own design within the framework of these criteria.

4.1 Monument Entry/Gateway Streets Zone



1. The first part of the report deals with the general principles of the theory of the structure.

2. The second part deals with the details of the structure.

3. The third part deals with the design of the structure, including the selection of materials and the determination of the dimensions of the various parts.

4. The fourth part deals with the construction of the structure, including the methods of erection and the measures taken to ensure the safety of the work.

5. The fifth part deals with the maintenance of the structure, including the methods of inspection and the measures taken to prevent deterioration.

6. The sixth part deals with the economic aspects of the structure, including the estimation of the cost of construction and the determination of the most economical design.

7. The seventh part deals with the legal aspects of the structure, including the determination of the responsibilities of the various parties concerned.

8. The eighth part deals with the historical aspects of the structure, including the study of the development of the theory and practice of the structure.

9. The ninth part deals with the future of the structure, including the study of the latest developments in the theory and practice of the structure.

10. The tenth part deals with the conclusion of the report.

11. The eleventh part deals with the appendixes, including the tables of data and the drawings of the structure.

12. The twelfth part deals with the bibliography, including the list of books, papers, and other references consulted during the preparation of the report.

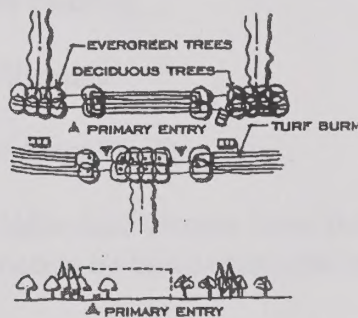
13. The thirteenth part deals with the index, including the list of subjects and the pages on which they are treated.

The Entry Zone sets the image for Hunter Business Park and occurs at the major entrances off Columbia Avenue and Spruce Street. The landscape character shall consist primarily of turf, a backdrop of evergreen trees, and an accent element consisting of deciduous trees. Entry Zone design elements and materials are subject to Design Review Board review and approval.

4.2 Streetscape Zone

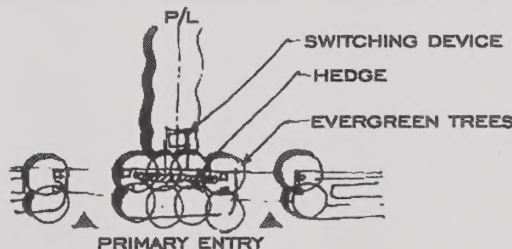
The Streetscape Zone is the primary landscape framework of the project and is intended to visually bind the project together. This zone consists of three components: Streetscape, Primary Driveway, and Secondary Driveway.

1. The Streetscape component consists of a continuous turf-bermed edge (along Columbia Avenue) and a consistent tree pattern of palms with alternating evergreen trees. It is intended that visual corridors are kept open at the central portion of each parcel to maximize the view of each building with concentration of formal tree statements identifying the entry points to each parcel near the side parcel lines. A continuous 6-foot walkway at the curb shall be constructed on both sides of Iowa Avenue. (See Diagram H).



H

2. The Primary Driveway location shall be identified by a geometric tree pattern of an evergreen variety. The entry shall also incorporate the parcel address number. (See Diagram I).



I

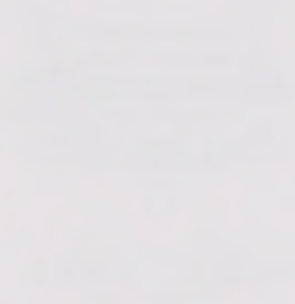
3. The Secondary Driveway location shall be identified by similar elements with

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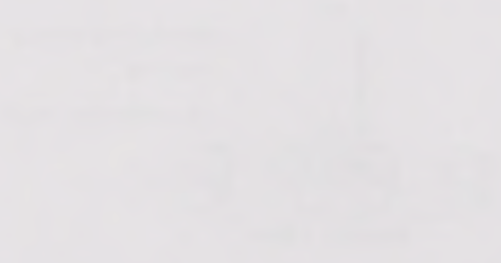
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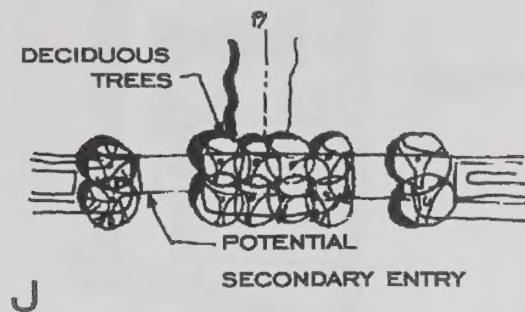
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the exception of the tree species, which shall be of a deciduous variety. (See Diagram J).



4.3 On-Site Landscaping

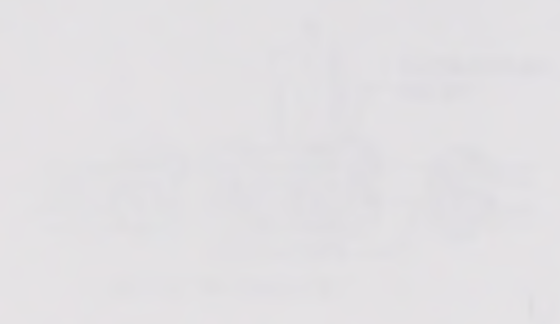
On-Site Landscaping consists of three primary components:

- Property Line Planting
- Parking Lot Planting
- Building Perimeter Planting

It is intended that individual owners have the flexibility to express their own landscape design concepts by being consistent with the overall landscape concept.

1. Property line planting:

Property line trees are intended to work as "hedgerow" framing elements and shall be evergreen flowering varieties with an optimum, non trimmed height for the shrubs of 6 to 7 feet. Shrubs shall be a maximum of 3 feet high within 25 feet of driveways for safe visibility. Special consideration shall be given to screening parked automobiles from adjacent properties. (See Diagram K).



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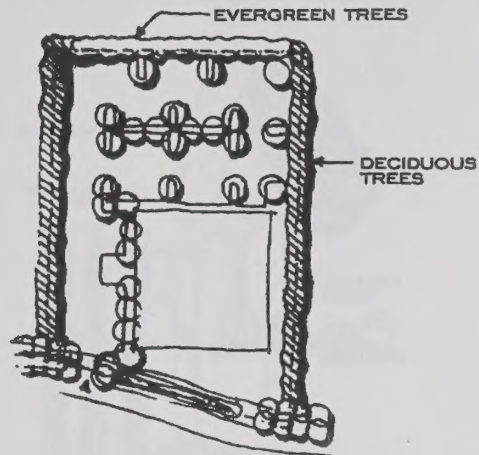
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K

2. Parking lot planting:

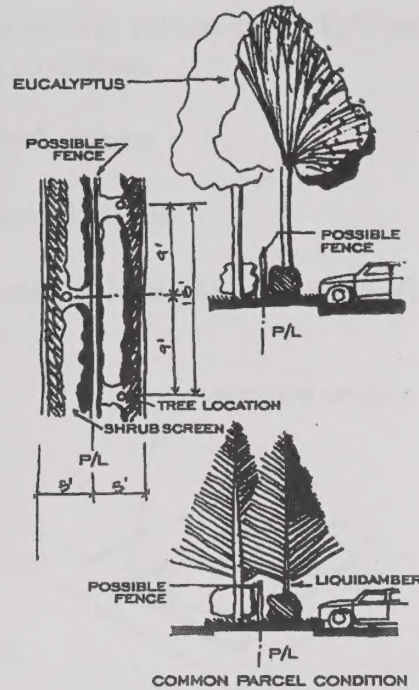
Parking lot trees shall shade the parking area, and break up the visual mass of the parking lot. These trees shall be located predominantly in islands and planters and shall have low ground cover throughout with shrub screening at



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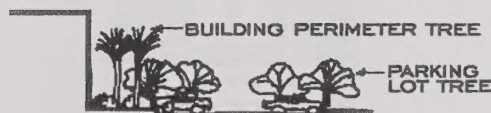
the end bays of each island (See Diagram L).



L

3. Building Perimeter Planting:

Planting around building perimeters is intended to be colorful and more highly accented. Trees and shrubs shall have either colorful foliage or flowering characteristics except where restrictive areas require a more vertical species. Major building features shall utilize more intense plantings of colored ground cover and shrubs. Vines shall be encouraged at larger wall massings and at loading and trash screen walls. (See Diagram M).

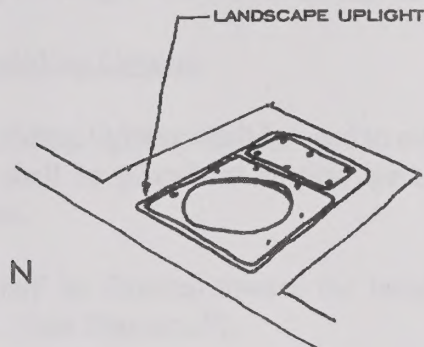


M

4. Landscape Lighting:

Landscape lighting, with no visible light source may be used for accenting the following conditions:

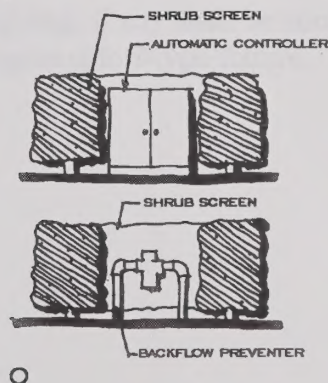
- Shrub masses
- Focal elements
- Trees (up-lights) (See Diagram N).



5. Irrigation

- A. All irrigation systems shall be fully automatic.
- B. Low-volume irrigation equipment shall be required for all planted areas within the individual sites.
- C. Irrigation water shall not overthrow onto walks, common areas, or onto any architectural walls.
- D. Utility cabinets and irrigation hardware shall be screened by evergreen shrubs. (See Diagram O).

5.0 Architectural Design Criteria

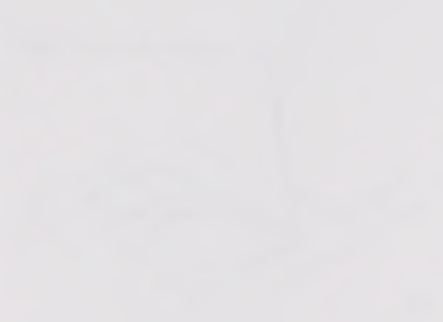


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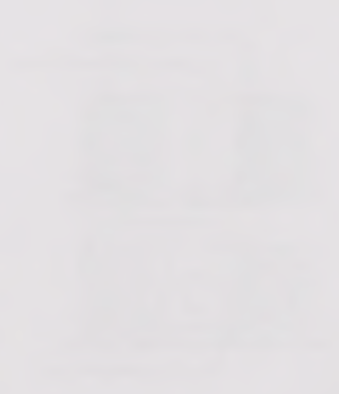
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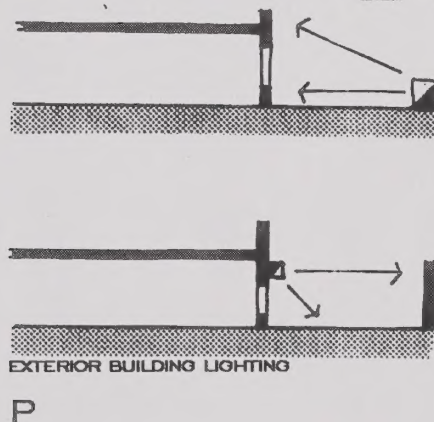


5.1 Roofs

1. All rooftop equipment or devices including vents, louvers, hoods, and mechanical equipment shall be painted to match the building color.
2. Roof-mounted mechanical equipment shall not exceed above the highest architectural element or be mounted on any exterior building elevation. No such equipment shall be visible from the public right-of-way.
3. Any screening device shall be constructed of the same materials as the supporting building or closely matching materials.

5.2 Exterior Building Lighting

1. Exterior building lighting shall be used to reinforce the architectural design. Emphasis shall be placed on entries, landscaping elements, architectural features, etc.
2. Lighting shall be directed toward the building (wall wash), not adjacent properties. (See Diagram P).



3. Service area lighting, if any shall be contained within the service area and shall be a 90 degree cutoff-type fixture.

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The second is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is now living in urban areas.

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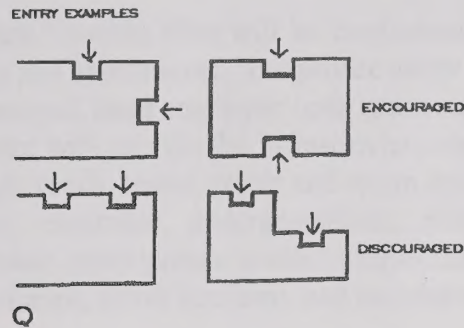
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The ninth is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is now living in urban areas.

5.3 Building Entries

1. A minimum number of entry points shall be encouraged for each building.
(See Diagram Q).



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IV. IMPLEMENTATION

This section presents the funding sources and mechanisms available for implementing the capital improvements proposed in the Hunter Business Park Specific Plan.

The Hunter Business Park Specific Plan will be implemented through a combination of public and private actions and investments. The private sector will be responsible for on-site buildings, parking, landscaped, local employee open space and maintenance. Together, the public and/or private sector will provide the infrastructure and other capital improvements of the plan. These include roads, water, sewer and storm drainage improvements, railroad crossing improvements, electrical undergrounding, public street lighting, public transportation, bicycle lanes, entry points, special intersections, special streetscapes, open space, public art and sculpture, street furniture, and maintenance.

A variety of funding sources are available for the implementation of the improvements proposed in the Hunter Business Park Specific Plan. These improvements fall into five main categories:

- City of Riverside Capital Improvements Program
- Agua Mansa Enterprise Zone
- City of Riverside Redevelopment Funding
- Reimbursement Districts
- Assessment Districts

Each of these funding sources is briefly described below and is presented in greater detail in the Appendix.

City of Riverside Capital Improvements Program — The City of Riverside has a capital budget composed of funds from a variety of sources. All capital improvements must be approved as part of the city's annual budget. Some of the proposed capital improvements for Hunter Business Park may be funded in this manner.

State of California Enterprise Zone — Portions of subareas 1, 2 and 3 are within the Agua Mansa Enterprise Zone, designed to stimulate commercial and industrial development by the provision of state and local incentives, marketing, and economic assistance programs. These funds are jointly administered by the state and local governments.

City of Riverside Community Redevelopment Funding — This funding mechanism allows for the utilization of tax increment financing to fund a variety of planning, administrative, acquisition, and improvement activities. The major requirement for the establishment of a redevelopment project area is that the area be 80% developed. Portions of the project area,

The first of these is the fact that the human body is not a simple machine, but a complex organism, capable of a wide range of adaptation to its environment.

The second is the fact that the human body is not a static entity, but a dynamic one, capable of growth and development. This is particularly evident in the case of the human brain, which is capable of a wide range of adaptation to its environment.

The third is the fact that the human body is not a passive recipient of its environment, but an active participant in its creation. This is particularly evident in the case of the human body, which is capable of a wide range of adaptation to its environment.

THE HUMAN BODY AS A COMPLEX ORGANISM

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The fifth is the fact that the human body is not a static entity, but a dynamic one, capable of growth and development. This is particularly evident in the case of the human brain, which is capable of a wide range of adaptation to its environment.

west of Iowa Avenue, fall into this category and may be eligible for redevelopment financing.

Reimbursement Districts — In the case of reimbursement districts, the developer enters into an agreement with the City whereby he will provide certain public improvements, at his expense, in the initial stages of the project. As further development occurs, the City will assess the new projects which benefit from the original public improvements and reimburse the original developer.

Assessment Districts — In the case of an assessment district, liens are taken out against the properties upon which capital improvements are proposed. The bonds are held against these properties. Funds from the bonds are used to construct the capital improvements. As development occurs, the developers are assessed to repay the debt on the bonds. There are three specific types of assessment districts. These are:

- The 1911, 1913, and 1915 Acts
- Mello-Roos
- The Landscaping and Lighting Act

The 1911, 1913, and 1915 Acts operate similarly to the general description of assessment districts above.

The Mello-Roos provides for the establishment of a Community Facilities District to provide both public services and public capital facilities. Special taxes are levied against the area where the services and facilities are being provided.

The Landscaping and Lighting Act provides for the construction and planting of landscaping, lighting systems and materials, as well as the maintenance and operation costs for these elements within a specific district. Special assessments have been levied against the area where these improvements and maintenance occur.

Contact the Public Works Department for further information.

A. CONCLUSION

Throughout this document, the problems of the Hunter Business Park Specific Plan area (underutilized land, inadequate infrastructure, poor circulation and access, and lack of an image) have been discussed. The Hunter Business Park Specific Plan addresses these problems and proposes a variety of improvements which the business owners in the area are eager to implement.

Upon approval of this plan by the Planning Commission and City Council, the Hunter Business Park Advisory Committee recommends, as the first step of the implementation of this Plan, the initiation of a feasibility study for the establishment

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of Hunter Business Park Assessment Districts to fund selected improvements within the Specific Plan area.

B. IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX

Table III-2: Implementation Matrix lists the capital improvements proposed in the Hunter Business Park Specific Plan, indicates whether each improvement is to be funded publicly, privately, or as a joint public/private venture, and presents the potential funding source(s) for these improvements. The cost of these capital improvements is provided, if available.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
530 CHICAGO HALL
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637
U.S.A.
TEL: (312) 937-1311
FAX: (312) 937-1312
E-MAIL: chem@uchicago.edu
WWW: <http://www.chem.uchicago.edu>

KEY - PR-Private Sector Funding PU-Public Sector Funding PR/PU-Joint Private/Public Funding		
PROPOSED PLAN ELEMENT	RESPONSIBLE SECTOR	FINANCING SOURCE(S)
ROADS		
- Traffic analysis	PU	City
- Columbia Avenue loop road	PR/PU	City Capital Improvements Program; Reimbursement District; Assessment District
- Iowa Avenue widening to 110'	PR/PU	Redevelopment Financing (north of Columbia); Reimbursement District; Assessment District
- Spruce Street widening to 88'	PR/PU	Reimbursement District; Assessment District
- Spruce Street link to Watkins Dr	PR/PU	Reimbursement District; Assessment District
- Marlborough widening between Iowa and Chicago Avenues to 110'	PR/PU	Reimbursement District; Assessment District
WATER		
- 24" pipeline connecting to 1400 pressure zone; OR	PR/PU	Reimbursement District; Assessment District; Mello-Roos
- Booster station & 2 MG reservoir	PR/PU	
- 12" water main extension	PR/PU	Reimbursement District; Assessment District; Mello-Roos
- Water service analysis	PU	City
SEWER		
- Columbia Avenue Trunk Line	PR/PU	Reimbursement District; Assessment District; some Redevelopment financing
- Local service lines (8" min.)	PR/PU	Reimbursement District; Assessment District; some Redevelopment financing; Mello-Roos in certain areas
DRAINAGE		
- Master Plan Storm Drain	PU	Riverside County Flood Control construction/developer assessment
RAILROAD (see Exhibit 12 for Improvement Nos.)		
- Railroad Crossing Improvement 1	PU	City proposed improvement (1988)
- Railroad Crossing Improvement 2	PU	City proposed improvement (1988)
- Railroad Crossing Improvement 3	PU	Section 203 Federal Funding
- Railroad Crossing Improvement 4	PU	City Capital Improvements Program
- Railroad Crossing Improvement 5	PU	Section 203 Federal Funding
- Railroad Crossing Improvement 6	PU	City Capital Improvements Program; Redevelopment
- Railroad Crossing Improvement 7	PU	City Capital Improvements Program; Redevelopment
- Railroad Crossing Improvement 8	PU	Section 203 Federal Funding; Redevelopment
- Railroad Crossing Improvement 9	PU	City Capital Improvements Program; Redevelopment
- Railroad Crossing Improvement 10	PU	Section 203 Federal Funding

Table IV — 1: *Implementation Matrix*



KEY - PR-Private Sector Funding PU-Public Sector Funding PR/PU-Joint Private/Public Funding

PROPOSED PLAN ELEMENT	RESPONSIBLE SECTOR	FINANCING SOURCE(S)
- Railroad Crossing Improvement 11	PU	Section 203 Federal Funding
- Railroad Crossing Improvement 12	PU	City proposed improvement (1988)
- Railroad Crossing Improvement 13	PU	Section 203 Federal Funding
- Railroad Crossing Improvement 14	PU	Section 203 Federal Funding
- Railroad Crossing Improvement 15	PU	Section 203 Federal Funding
- Railroad Crossing Improvement 16	PU	Section 203 Federal Funding
- Railroad Crossing Improvement 17	PU	Section 203 Federal Funding
- Railroad Crossing Improvement 18	PU	Section 203 Federal Funding
- Railroad Crossing Improvement 19	PU	Section 203 Federal Funding
- Railroad Crossing Improvement 20	PU	Section 203 Federal Funding
ELECTRIC UNDERGROUNDING		
- Distribution lines not connected with 69 KV transmission lines	PR/PU	Assessment District; Redevelopment in some areas
- Distribution lines connected with 69 KV transmission lines	PR/PU	Assessment District; Redevelopment in some areas
69 KV transmission lines	PR/PU	Assessment District; Redevelopment in some areas
PUBLIC STREET LIGHTING		
- Removal and Installation	PR/PU	Assessment District; Landscaping and Lighting Act; Redevelopment in some areas
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION		
- Bus Stops	PU	Riverside Transit Authority; City Capital Improvements Program
- Additional Bus Route - Columbia Avenue Loop	PU	Riverside Transit Authority
BICYCLE LANES		
- Columbia Avenue (both sides)	PR/PU	Reimbursement District; Assessment District
- Iowa Avenue	PR/PU	Redevelopment (north of Columbia)
- Gage Canal Bikeway	PR/PU	Reimbursement District; Assessment District
ENTRY POINTS		
- Columbia Avenue	PR/PU	City Capital Improvements Program; Landscaping and Lighting Act
- Iowa Avenue (north)	PR/PU	Landscaping and Lighting Act; Redevelopment (north of Columbia)
- Iowa Avenue (south)	PR/PU	Landscaping and Lighting Act
- Spruce Street	PR/PU	Landscaping and Lighting Act

Implementation Matrix (continued)

KEY - PR-Private Sector Funding PU-Public Sector Funding PR/PU-Joint Private/Public Funding

PROPOSED PLAN ELEMENT	RESPONSIBLE SECTOR	FINANCING SOURCE(S)
SPECIAL INTERSECTION		
- Iowa Avenue and Columbia Loop Road		
SPECIAL STREETSCAPES		
- Spruce Street (east of Iowa)	PR/PU	Landscaping and Lighting Act
- Iowa Avenue (between Spruce and arroyo)	PR/PU	Landscaping and Lighting Act; Redevelopment (north of Columbia)
- Columbia Loop Road (east of Iowa)	PR/PU	Landscaping and Lighting Act
- Columbia (west of Iowa)	PR/PU	Landscaping and Lighting Act
- Riverside Fwy, Landscape edge	PR/PU	Landscaping and Lighting Act; Redevelopment
OPEN SPACE		
- Hunter Hobby Park	PR/PU	Initial contribution from City; Mello-Roos
- Fitness Center Park	PR/PU	Public/Private Venture; Mello-Roos
PUBLIC ART/SCULPTURE	PR/PU	Developer Assessment (percentage for the arts); Local artists design
STREET FURNITURE	PR/PU	City funding; Local artists design
MAINTENANCE	PR/PU	Assessment District; some FAU funding for street maintenance; Mello-Roos (limited); Landscaping and Lighting Act
GENERAL INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT		
- Buildings	PR	Developer
- Parking	PR	Developer
- Landscaping	PR	Developer
- Local Employee Open Space	PR	Developer
- Maintenance	PR	Developer/Tenant Agreement
GARDEN INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT		
- Buildings	PR	Developer
- Parking	PR	Developer
- Landscaping	PR	Developer
- Local Employee Open Space	PR	Developer
- Maintenance	PR	Developer/Tenant Agreement
INDUSTRIAL PARK DISTRICT		
- Buildings	PR	Developer
- Parking	PR	Developer
- Landscaping	PR	Developer
- Local Employee Open Space	PR	Developer
- Maintenance	PR	Developer/Tenant Agreement

Implementation Matrix (continued)



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Volume 100 Number 471
December 2005

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1000-1010

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0162-1459/05/100471-10\$10.00

DOI: 10.1198/016214505000000000

ISSN 0162-1459

Published by the American Statistical Association

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V. APPENDIX

This Appendix presents a discussion of the potential funding sources available for the implementation of the Hunter Business Park Specific Plan. These funding sources are:

- The Agua Mansa Enterprise Zone - Contact the Development Department for further information.
- City of Riverside Redevelopment Financing - Contact the Development Department for further information.
- Reimbursement Districts - Contact the Public Works Department for further information.
- Assessment Districts - Contact the Public Works Department for further information.
 - 1911, 1913, 1915 Acts
 - Mello-Roos
 - Landscaping and Lighting Act

A. AGUA MANSA ENTERPRISE ZONE

The Riverside City Council authorized Riverside's participation in the Agua Mansa Enterprise Zone (AB40) along with the counties of Riverside and San and the Cities of Rialto and Colton.

The purpose of the zone is to stimulate commercial and industrial development, in part, by the provision of state and local incentives, marketing, and targeted economic development assistance programs.

State incentives provided by AB 40 for the enterprise zone include:

- An employer tax credit for qualified wages
- A deduction for net interest received
- Net operating loss carry over for up to 15 years
- Five percent income tax credit
- Election to expense the cost of tangible, depreciable property
- Credit against income taxes for amounts paid in sales taxes

Local incentives include:

- Increased services
- Low interest loans
- Industrial development bonds
- Special assessment districts

The Agua Mansa Enterprise zone encompasses only the western portion of the Specific Plan area. The area includes portions of Subarea 1, 2, and 3. (Refer to II-2 4).

B. COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT

The State Community Redevelopment law allows communities to utilize tax increment financing to carry out redevelopment activities, by applying tax increments obtained in the project area to finance planning, administrative, acquisition, and improvement activities. The Act permits a redevelopment agency to finance land acquisition for public purposes, construction of public facilities, such as roads, parks and sewers, and administrative, legal, planning, and engineering costs related to the project. The redevelopment agency, established by the City Council, would designate a project area and would prepare a redevelopment plan. The agency, then would issue bonds to finance project area improvements and administrative costs and would supply the tax increments derived in the project area to pay the debt service on the bonds. Tax increments are those tax revenues received during the Base Year preceding adoption of a Redevelopment Plan.

In order for an area to be eligible for redevelopment financing, the area must be 80% developed. Due to the larger amount of existing development west of Iowa Avenue, portions of Existing Land Use Areas 2 and 3 may be eligible for inclusion in a redevelopment area.

C. REIMBURSEMENT DISTRICTS

Under Articles 5 and 6 of the California Subdivision Map Act (as amended in January 1987), fees can be collected to cover the costs of public improvements including roads, bridges, drainage and sanitary sewer facilities. Under these provisions, the City could enter into an agreement with the developer to reimburse him or her for that portion of improvement costs equal to the difference between the amount it could have cost the developer to install improvements to serve his or her property only and the actual cost of such improvements. The City would then reimburse the developer by levying a charge on any real property similarly benefitted or by establishing and maintaining a local benefit district to levy and collect charges or costs from other benefitted properties. It is possible, under this approach, to defer payment of charges or costs by other benefitted properties until such property is

developed.

D. ASSESSMENT DISTRICTS

California law authorizes a variety of assessment procedures which could be employed to finance Industrial Area improvements. These assessment procedures potentially can be applied to finance construction of roads, grade-separated crossings, flood protection facilities, storm drainage facilities, and open space. They can also be used to provide maintenance service or other specialized services, such as transit.

In an Assessment District, the costs and expenses of the capital improvements are apportioned and spread against the benefitted properties within boundaries of the designated Assessment District area. The cost and expenses of the district can be directly proportioned in accordance with the special and direct benefits that each parcel receives from the works of improvement. Assessment liens are taken against the property(ies) within the Assessment District and are financed through the issuance of bonds, payable over a period of years, thus providing the advantage to the property owners of a loan of deferred funding for the improvements.

E. SPECIAL ASSESSMENT DISTRICTS

The following are considered to be Special Assessment Districts which provided for a variety of clearly defined improvements. The use of the 1915 Bond Act is required in all three types of Special Assessment Districts to allow for the issuance of bonds.

1911, 1913, and 1915 Acts

Section 5101 of the Streets and Highways Code Improvements Act of 1911, Division 7 of the Code, sets out specifically the kind of work that is authorized for construction under Assessment District proceedings. The Municipal Improvement Act of 1913, Division 12 of said Code, incorporates this section and also allows the acquisition of those improvements that can be constructed. The list is extensive and the section should be analyzed to clearly understand the kinds of improvements authorized. A general classification of improvements would include the following: Grading, sidewalks, sanitary sewers, drains, lighting, fire protection, flood protection, water supply, gas supply, retaining walls, ornamental vegetation and stabilization of land. Because of the overwhelming factor that relates to the cost of money, the majority of projects today are developed under the proceedings of 1913 Act. Also, because of the difficulty with issuance of bonds for large parcels under the 1911 Act in excess of \$50,000, it would be advantageous to use the 1915 Act bond process in conjunction with the 1913 Act. This would fit in with the concept of the larger parcels of undeveloped land that exist within the Specific Plan that may be included into an Assessment District and subdivided into smaller parcels for development and reduce the problem for the bonds.

Assessment District proceedings can be initiated by a petition of the property owners within the boundaries of the area to be designated for the Assessment District, or the legislative body can initiate by direct action without the necessity of a filed petition, for the proceedings to begin on an Assessment District. For legal reasons, it is necessary to comply with the steps and provisions of the "Special Assessment Investigation, Limited and Majority Protest Action of 1931." This is found with Division 4 of the Streets and Highways Code of the State of California. These proceedings can be undertaken by a legislative body to initiate the proceedings without the necessity of petitions. The 1931 Act also contains certain provisions and procedures for waiving the necessity of its steps.

Several roles need to be identified to develop the Assessment District. These roles involve design engineer, assessment engineer, bond counsel, financial consultant, and an underwriter. From this, one can see the importance of the determination by the people and/or owners within the Assessment District to concur with the process to proceed. Several proceedings must be followed precisely to complete the Assessment District Act as outlined within the code.

F. MELLO-ROOS

The Mello-Roos Community Facilities Act of 1982 is relatively new and provides for the establishment of a Community Facilities District as a governmental entity to be formed by local agencies for the purpose of providing certain designated additional public services. Also, it is empowered to finance a broad range of public capital facilities through the levy of special taxes against the area where the services and/or facilities are being provided. Bond authorization is available for assisting in the financing of the public capital facilities, but is not available for financing any of the public services. Any authorization relating to the levy of the special tax and/or the bond authorization is subject to a favorable 2/3 vote of the qualified electorate of the Community Facilities District. The local agency can be defined as any city, county, special district, school district or joint powers entity. This law provides an alternate method of financing and is generally applicable for assistance in developing areas or areas undergoing rehabilitation. The district may include areas that are noncontiguous.

The Community Facilities District Area can provide both services and construction facilities. Examples of these are as follows:

Services - Police protection, fire protection, ambulance and paramedics, a recreation program, operation and maintenance of parks and parkways, flood and storm protection services including operation and maintenance. These services can only be provided to the extent they are in addition to those provided in the district before the district was created and the Act may not be used to replace existing services.

Public Capital Facilities - The law authorizes the purchase, construction, expansion

or rehabilitation of any real or other tangible property within an estimated useful life of five years or longer which is deemed necessary to meet increased demands placed upon local agencies as a result of development or rehabilitation occurring within the district. The law sets forth a listing of specific, although not exclusive, authorizations as follow: Local park, recreation or parkway facilities, elementary and secondary school site structures, libraries, natural gas, telephone, and electrical facilities for new areas. The Act also indicates that governmental facilities, which the legislative body is authorized by law to construct, own and operate, may also be constructed through the Community Facilities District. The District is authorized to contract with the regulated public utility to provide these services any reimbursement that would be utilized as a credit against any special tax levy. The proceedings for establishing a Community Facilities District may be instituted at any time by a motion by a legislative body and the proceeding shall be initiated when any one of the following occurs: A written request for the establishment of a district signed by two members of the legislative body, a petition requesting the initiation of the proceedings signed by not less than 10% of the registered voters residing within the proposed district or by owners of not less than 10% of the area proposed to be included within the district. The establishment of the district should include and describe the district boundaries of the territory proposed to be included and state the types of facilities and/or services to be provided.

G. THE LANDSCAPING AND LIGHTING ACT

The Landscaping and Lighting Act of 1972, added by the State Legislature in 1972 and included in the Streets and Highways Code beginning with Section 22500, allows for the construction and planting of landscaping, lighting systems and materials along with all ancillary items of work that are necessary for the performance of the landscaping or lighting.

The ancillary work that can be provided is quite diverse and can include full street improvements as an example. This Act allows for the construction and installation of all necessary improvements as well as the ongoing cost of operation and maintenance. If it is used for construction activities, a bond may be issued under the Improvement Bond Act of 1915.

A district may be formed pursuant to this Act under the same general petition or counsel instituted actions as with other acts. The key feature with this act, however, is that it does allow for continued assessments for the maintenance and operation costs. An annual engineer's report is prepared in May of each year and presented to the legislative body. Subsequent to the public hearing held by the legislative body, assessments are confirmed and placed on the tax rolls for the following year for the cost of the operation and maintenance of the facility.



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